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TIRANA MAY DAY PARADE HONORS PARTY, HOXHA

AU011358 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1756 GMT on 1 May began a 74-minute live relay of the May Day celebrations and parade in Tirana. A reporter describes the scene at the Martyrs of the Nation Avenue.

At 0800 GMT the reporter states that Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, accompanied by "party and state leaders," mounts the dais, where members of the AWP Central Committee and the government, foreign trade union guests, and members of the diplomatic corps are also present. [Tirana ATA in English at 0900 GMT on 1 May carries a report on the celebrations, which at this point adds: "The secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia; the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani; Comrades Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Girajako Mihali, Vangjet Cerava, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government mount the tribune as well."]

The national anthem is played, and the reporter says that the May Day address will be delivered by AWP Central Committee Secretary Vangjel Cerava. Cerava's speech lasts 5 minutes.

The reporter then states that the parade is beginning, led by a flagbearer, and followed by a huge portrait of Enver Hoxha carried by a group of workers. The report then describes the various groups of workers filing past the dais. They represent factories and plants in Tirana and are followed by members of agricultural cooperatives. Various reporters briefly mention the achievements of each collective as they march past. Frequent chants of "Enver Hoxha" and "Party, Enver, we are ready forever" are heard in the background, together with music played by various bands.

The march of workers and cooperativists is followed by a march of sportsmen and sportswomen from various clubs, schoolchildren, and troupes from the opera, the ballet theater, and the higher school of choreography. Next comes units of the volunteer self-defense forces. Groups of workers holding what the reporter describes as large portraits of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, a large portrait of Enver Hoxha, and red banners are next in line. The parade is closed by a large group of Young Pioneers holding red carnations and singing and dancing. A chorus and the crowd sing the "Internationale" and the reporter states at 0910 GMT that the parade is over.

Cerava May Day Address

AU011407 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0805 GMT 1 May 84

[Speech delivered by AWP Central Committee Secretary Vangjel Cerava at Tirana May Day rally -- live]

[Text] Working people of Tirana and of all Albania, dear comrades, honored guests: In the name of the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions, I greet you and cordially wish you a happy May Day, the day of the international solidarity of the working people. [chants: "AWP"]

The working class and all our people are celebrating May Day this year with enthusiasm and great political mobilization, with the all-round mobilization at work engendered throughout our country by the AWP Central Committee's decision on the celebrations connected with the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation and the victory of the people's revolution.

On this May Day the Albanian people are coming with closed ranks around the party led by Comrade Enver Hoxha and with new victories in the country's socialist construction. [applause and chants: "Party, Enver, we are always ready."] The socialism that we are building by relying on our own forces has ensured the people a free, democratic, and joyful life, has opened up brilliant prospects, and has made the homeland not only more beautiful and prosperous, but also stronger and unbreakable.

The Albanian people are working selflessly for the new life and are vigilantly protecting their freedom, independence, and the peace that is threatened by the aggressive and expansionistic policy of the superpowers and the forces of reaction and darkness. With its independent policy and determined stand in defense of the revolutionary and liberation struggles of the peoples, Socialist Albania enjoys lofty international prestige. On this festive day, we direct our ardent greetings to our Albanian brothers and to the numerous friends and well-wishers of Socialist Albania throughout the world. We greet the working class and all the peoples fighting for freedom, independence, and social progress. We greet the Marxist-Leninist parties and forces fighting against capitalist oppression and exploitation, against revisionism and opportunism for the victory of Marxism-Leninism and the revolution. [chants: "Party, Enver, we are always ready"]

Dear comrades, the May Day festivities and the great jubilee of the liberation invite us to mobilize ourselves even more at work, to further raise the flags of the socialist competitions to transform 1984 into a year of general onslaught for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the planned tasks in industry and agriculture, in construction and transportation, in education and culture. They invite us to continually steel our country's monolithic unity around the AWP led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, [chants; "Enver Hoxha" and "Party, Enver, we are always ready"] to continually sharpen our revolutionary vigilance against the internal and external class enemies, to raise our combat readiness in defense of our beloved socialist homeland.

Long live the AWP and our beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Long live the Albanian people and our heroic working class.

Long live May Day. Long live proletariat internationalism.

Glory to Marxism-Leninism. [chants "Enver Hoxha"]

ASSEMBLY COMMISSIONS MEET, HEAR REPORTS

AU281421 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 26 Apr 84 p 1

[ATA report]

[Text] In the context of the work carried out by the working masses to fulfill the tasks set out by the Eighth AWP Central Committee Plenum and the fourth session of the People's Assembly, the Commission for Industry of the People's Assembly met recently to examine the fulfillment of the planned tasks for the first quarter in the industrial and energy sectors.

Reports were delivered to the commission by officials of the respective ministries on the work done and on the measures adopted to fulfill the plans in all respects. The deputies pointed out that there has been a greater degree of mobilization on the part of the working class, specialists, and cadres in these sectors to fulfill the plan and budget tasks. Better results were achieved particularly in the engineering industry, mining, a number of products of the light and food industry, and so forth. The commission pointed out the need for a greater mobilization of the workers, specialists, and cadres in all branches, in accordance with the demands of the plan.

The Commission for Construction and Communications of the People's Assembly listened to the necessary explanations given by officials of the respective sectors in connection with the plan fulfillment for the first quarter of the current year. The commission dwelt particularly on the measures for the timely completion and commissioning of production projects, for a better coordination and organization of the work and a better implementation of legal norms in railroad transportation, and a further improvement of the telepone network. On the basis of the assessments, remarks, and suggestions made by the deputies, measures were determined for the fulfillment of the planned tasks in the future.

The permanent Commission for Education and Culture of the People's Assembly also met recently. The commission examined a report entitled "On the Work of the Scientific Councils in the Districts, in Accordance With the Instructions of the Eighth AWP Congress." The report and the discussions of the deputies showed that a good effort has been and is being made to activate and raise the role of scientific councils. The study and design work of these councils in the districts has been placed on sounder foundation, thus supporting the fulfillment of tasks in the fields of the economy and culture.

However, the commission dwelt also on some shortcomings observed in the work of these bodies. The commission also recommended that the Committee for Science and Technology attached to the Council of Ministers and the executive committees of the people's councils in the districts should adopt fuller measures to assist and support the scientific councils in fulfilling their tasks.

Quarterly Results Discussed

AU302106 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] The People's Assembly permanent Commissions for Planning and Budgeting, Agriculture, and Trade met recently to discuss the work done during the first quarterly period and the progress made during the 4-month period in implementing the plan and budget tasks set by the Eighth AWP Central Committee Plenum and the fourth session of the People's Assembly.

During the meeting of the permanent Commission for Planning and Budgeting, in both the explanations given by directing comrades of the Commission for Planning and the Ministry of Finances and in the deputies' discussions, the results achieved in the major branches of social production were pointed out, as well as the better efforts made in all directions to raise the economy's effectiveness, to introduce new technologies, to reduce production costs, to deepen the scientific-technological revolution, to strengthen the regimen of thrift, and other things. Along with the results which are better in all directions than they were in the corresponding period last year, it was observed that there were possibilities for higher results, for which it was necessary to make greater efforts to further raise the scientific management of the economy.

Work should be better organized to realize unit by unit the plan's qualitative indexes and to further increase production. Every case of [word indistinct] wherever it may be confirmed should be struggled against and overcome.

The permanent Commission for Agriculture listened to the explanations of the directors of the Ministry of Agriculture on the results acheived in fulfilling the agricultural and livestock production plans for the first quarterly period and on the progress made in spring sowing, where it has been noticed that the cooperativists, workers of agricultural enterprises, machinery and tractor stations, and other enterprises of the agricultural system, have worked with mobilization to overcome the difficulties of a harsh and prolonged winter. They have qualitatively carried out the cultivation of wheat, have produced more milk, vegetables, and other products than were produced in the first quarterly period of 1983. However, the commission pointed out the necessity of a healthier organization and management of work both in the ministry and in the base to gain the necessary time -- especially to conclude spring sowing in better time and under the best possible agrotechnical conditions, and to precisely carry out all agrotechnical cultivations of crops.

On the basis of reports made, the permanent Commission for Trade also observed that tasks in goods turnover for the 4-month period have been fulfilled. The market has been supplied with the necessary goods and sale to the people has been greater than in the corresponding period last year. The fulfillment of tasks in foreign trade increased. The commission emphasized the need to further raise concern for better organizing the placement of goods on the market and to raise the standard of trade services. It was also emphasized that it was a duty of all ministries and district people's councils executive committees to increase efforts for consistently realizing the export plans in quantity, quality, and variety. The organs of foreign trade should more quickly secure their (?realization).

The deputies expressed the conviction that with the measures taken and the high spirit of mobilization that dominates everywhere in our country to meet the 40th anniversary of the homeland's liberation and the victory of the people's revolution with greater successes, the present results will be even further advanced.

CARCANI HONORS FORMER PARTISANS AT RALLY

AU301315 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Tirana, April 30 /ATA/ -- Zagoria was in celebration yesterday. The former partisans of the 8th Shock Brigade gathered in the beautiful valley of Sheper, surrounded by high mountains, which 40 years ago resounded by the songs and shots of the rifles of the partisans. The entire valley echoes from the acclamations: "Party, Enver, we are always ready" when the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani, the members of the Central Committee of the party Vito Kapo, and Piro Kondi, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the district people's council, Nedin Hoxha, guests from the Districts of Telepene, Permet and Sarande and others came to take part in this festivity.

Amidst the indescribable enthusiasm of those present, Comrade Adil Carcani read out the greeting of the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, addressed to the former partisans and cadres of the 8th Shock Brigade on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of its creation. The greeting was received with powerful applauses and acclamations.

In his speech, Comrade Adil Carcani brought the most cordial greetings of the Central Committee of the party, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the DFA [Democratic Front of Albania] as well as of the beloved leader and our general commander, Comrade Enver Hoxha, personally.

The celebration of the events of the antifascist National Liberation War, has become now a beautiful tradition in our socialist society, said Comrade Adil Carcani among others. Among them, the formation of the 8th Shock Brigade in Sheper of Zagoria 40 years ago, holds a place of honour.

Our people will commemorate and celebrate such events from generation to generation, because they make up their glorious history and through them the people get inspired and gain forces to forge more resolutely forward, on the road shown by the party, the organizer and leader of the legendary antifascist National Liberation War and of all the historic victories achieved by our people during these 40 years.

Many sons of the minority from Dropull and Pogon, who had long since been fighting side by side their Albanian brothers, joined the ranks of this brigade. In struggle against the common enemy, the fascist occupiers and traitors of the country, the love and unity between Albanians and minority was strengthened and tempered. This love and unity will strengthen and temper through centuries.

Then he spoke about the battles waged by the partisans of the brigade, about the aid that this brigade, together with other partisan formations, gave to our Albanian brothers in Kosovo and other regions of Yugoslavia, as well to the Yugoslav peoples, about their liberation from the fascist occupiers. In our socialist homeland where the people are free from any kind of social and spiritual oppression, Comrade Adil Carcani continued, praises are not sung to the God and saints, but to the deed of the man of struggle and work, who, embued with the Marxist-Leninist ideology of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, transformed and transforms uninterruptedly the society and nature, created and realised these great achievements we enjoy today.

After dwelling on the great transformations that have taken place just as far and wide the country, in the District of Gjirokaster too, in all the fields of life, the greater perspectives in the coming five-year plans the party is designing, he said:

At a time when the capitalist-revisionist world is in the grip of a grave crisis, with inflation, unemployment, price rise, misery and degenerated life, economy and culture in Socialist Albania develop uninterruptedly and make always progress, the well-being of the people keeps constantly increasing. It stretches its hand to nobody for credits and debts, but builds socialism and defends the homeland, relying completely on its own forces.

After speaking of some problems of the international situation, Comrade Adil Carcani stressed that the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have constantly instructed us that we must follow attentively the situations round us in the world, to live up to them, and draw the necessary conclusions for our work and struggle, for the construction of socialism and to consolidate the defence of the homeland.

Comrade Adil Carcani's speech was often punctuated by powerful acclamations for the glorious party of labour and our respected leader Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Then, Myslim Sinoimeri greeted on behalf of the former partisans and the militaryman Ramiz Pashollari greeted on behalf of the unit that bears the name of this brigade.

The joyful atmosphere continued till late at night. In the evening, a part of the former partisans were invited to the Dropulli families, where they passed a happy evening.

Hoxha Message Read

AU301316 Tirana ATA in Engli h 0730 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Tirana, April 30 /ATA/ -- Today's press carries Comrade Enver Hoxha's greeting to the former partisans of the 8th Shock Brigade, which says among the other things:

40 years are completed since the day when in the square near Sheper, the birthplace of our outstanding poet of the revival, Andon Zako Cajupi, there, in the liberated Zagoria, which together with Pogon became one of the most important bases of the National Liberation War in the southern part of the homeland, the 8th Shock Brigade was formed. The people of Zagoria and Pogon warmly welcomed, sheltered and fed the partisans of "Misto Mame", "Cameria", "Thanas Ziko" and "Perlat Rexhepi" battalions, who were included in the ranks of your brigade.

They welcomed as their sons all of them, from Gjirokastev and Libohova, Dropulli and Lunxheria, Tepelena and Permet, Delvina and Mallakastra, who with the courage and bravery they displayed in many battles against the enemies justified their solicitude and love, the confidence of the party and the general staff.

The militant road of the 8th Shock Brigade, just as that of all the other brigades of our National Liberation Army, has been protracted, difficult and glorious.

After mentioning the fierce battles waged against the German occupiers and their collaborators, the message continues:

Its militant banner unfurled proudly from battle to battle. It fluttered triumphantly in Gjirokastev and Konispol, Berat and Lushnje, Petrele and Myshqeta during the days of the struggle for the liberation of Tirana. With the bravery shown in the fightings in Montenegro and in Sandjak, with the martyrs in these battles and with all the blood shed for the liberation of Vishegrad, the partisans of your brigade carried out with honour the internationalist duty they were charged with by the party.

In the battles fought, the partisans, Albanians and their minority brothers. the whole effective of the 8th Shock Brigade, led by the militant communists and cadres, showed great determination and lofty spirit of sacrifice. We, the message continues, commemorate with special honour all the martyrs of that brigade who laid down their lives for the liberation of the homeland and of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

The successive formation of the partisan brigades, as a result of the work of the party and the freedom-loving spirit of the people, strengthened our National Liberation Army, which, led by the party and relying completely on the people, brought the great day of the liberation, November 29, 1944, the 40th anniversary of which we will magnificently celebrate this year. In these 4 decades, which the people call the epoch of the party, great achievements have been scored in all the fields of socialist construction, in which you, too, have rendered your contribution with your untiring work, high mobilisation and revolutionary vigilance for the defence of the victories achieved from the aims and treachery of internal and external enemies. Our people, under the wise leadership of the party, will carry always forward these victories to make the life of our working people ever more happy and Socialist Albania unbreakable.

ROME, TIRANA UNIVERSITIES SIGN PROTOCOL

AU302032 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] A protocol for educational and scientific exchanges for 1985 was recently signed in Rome between Tirana University and La Sapienza University of Rome.

For Tirana University the protocol was signed by its rector, Osman Kraja, and for the Rome university by its rector, Professor Antonio Ruberti. Taking part in the signing ceremony were also members of both delegations. Present was also Bashkim Dino, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Albania to Rome. The delegation from Tirana University has returned home.

MAY DAY PROGRAMS FOCUS ON ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

AU011441 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0700 GMT on 1 May starts an 80-minute live relay from the 9 September Square in Sofia -- intercut with short relays from elsewhere in the country and with musical programming from the studio -- of a working people's parade on the occasion of May Day. After an announcer making some introductory remarks about the importance of May Day, says that at the moment "party and state leaders led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council," are taking their places at the rostrum of the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum. Following this, the "Internationale" is played.

After a short musical interlude the working people's parade begins at 0712 GMT. The announcer says that "young boys and girls are presenting flowers to Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Khristov."

At 0725 GMT the announcer says that May Day parades in Sofia and throughout the country are continuing, and describes the economic successes achieved by Plovdiv, Varna, Ruse and other Okrugs. At 0730 GMT the radio switches to Tolbukhin and later to Burgas, from which radio correspondents report on the economic achievements of these okrugs.

At 0740 GMT the radio switches back to the Sofia studio, from which an announcer continues reporting on the Sofia parade, noting that one of the slogans carried by those participating in the parade calls for improving the quality of production and thus fulfilling the decisions of the national party conference.

At 0750 GMT the program continues with a musical program,and later the radio correspondent briefly interviews workers and specialists from Sofia enterprises participating in the parade. A Bulgarian folklore composer is also interviewed, and he talks about his musical works, some of which are played.

At 0758 GMT the announcer says that the last part of the parade is taking place, and he describes those participating in the march. Following a musical program, the live relay ends at 0820 GMT.

Zhivkov Meets Foreign Guests

AU011444 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, met and had talks at the May Day parade in Sofia with members of foreign trade union delegations as well as with chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria. He congratulated them most cordially on the holiday of interational workers' solidarity.

STATISTICS SHOW FIRST QUARTER GOALS FULFILLED

AU011452 Sofia BTA in English 1949 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Sofia, April 30 (BTA) -- Here there are published the results from the fulfillment of the unified socio-economic development plan fo Bulgaria in the first quarter of 1984.

In the announcement of the Committee on the Unified System for Social Information with the Council of Ministers it is stressed that the state planned tasks for the first three months have been fulfilled and overfulfilled.

The volume of the industrial commodity production grew by 3.3 per cent as against that of 1983. There was manufactured a commodity industrial production to the tune of 9,575 million leva.

The generation of electricity and heat grew at more accelerated rates -- by 6.6 per cent. The manufacture of the mechanical engineering and metallurgy grew by 10.1 per cent, of the chemical and rubber industry -- by 6.9 per cent, of the non-ferrous metallurgy by 4.7 per cent, of the building materials industry by 3.3 per cent.

As compared with last year's first quarter the manufacture of key industrial goods was increased.

The plan for the manufacture of new and improved articles and for goods manufactured for the first time in Bulgaria was also overfulfilled. The proportion of these kinds of goods is 10.4 per cent of the total volume of the industrial commodity production.

In the first quarter of this year 216 mechanized and automated flow lines were put on stream, 80 workshops and productions were equipped with complex mechanization and automatization, 7 industrial robots were introduced. The raising of the labour efficiency ensured 85 per cent of the net production growth in this branch.

The greater part of the 1.2 milliard leva of capital investments used in the first quarter of this year was channelled into the branches of the material production. Basic funds to the tune of 410.8 million leva were put into operation.

In agriculture a considerable work was carried out for the preparation of the work to be carried out in spring. In stock-breeding there were continued the positive trends of increasing the production of stock-breeding and the productivity of the animals.

The further raising of the standard of living of the population continued. The average working salaries and wages of the workers and employees in the economic organizations (without the agricultural ones) amounted to 200 leva and was increased by 2.4 per cent as compared with the first quarter of last year.

4,909 dwelling were completed.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS -- Sofia April 4 (BTA) -- The State Council has issued a decree whereby Mr Venelin Todorov Kotsev is released from his post as ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Republic of Italy. The decree appoints Mr Rayo Marinov Nikolov for ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Republic of Italy. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 4 Apr 84 AU] Giovanni Battistini, the newly appointed Italian ambassador to Bulgaria, has arrived in the country. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Apr 84 p 6 AU] The Bulgarian State Council has issued a decree relieving Boyko Goergiev Dimitrov of his post as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Jamaica. The same decree appoints Lyubomir Zhelyazkov Vulkov, present ambassador to the Republic of Venezuela as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Jamaica. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 March 84 p 8 AU]

REAGAN'S CHINA TRIP PRODUCES 'MEAGER' RESULTS

LD020944 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] While millions of people at yesterday's May Day celebrations resolutely condemned Washington's militarist plans, U.S. President Reagan declared at Shanghai University that his country has exceptional responsibility for reducing the danger of war and hypocritically appealed for arms reduction. President Ronald Reagan thus tried, at least at the end of his stay in People's China, partially to put right the slightly bad impression created by his anti-Soviet attacks during earlier meetings with Chinese representatives. As the U.S. daily THE WASHINGTON POST says, even in this case the entire point involved was a preelection show. And not only the above-mentioned U.S. paper assessed Reagan's visit to China in this spirit. Michael Stasz, our New York correspondent, comments:

The U.S. President's visit to China is over, and, outwardly Reagan did not hide his satisfaction with its results. Measured by the length of film shot there by a special staff of filmmakers entrusted with collecting suitable material for the preelection campaign, it may be possible to consider this trip a success. However, if Reagan's trip is assessed from the viewpoint of truly achieved results, then its results are somewhat meager. Reagan tried several times to speak about the true significance of his visit to Beijing -- that is, building a strategic alliance aimed against the USSR -- during talks and then also at public meetings. The Chinese hosts, however, proved to be thoughtful statesmen and did not allow themselves to be dragged into this sort of dangerous policy. They repudiated all Reagan's hints, otherwise the only comment was silence.

The U.S. President's activities in China often exceeded the limits of bearable embarassment when attacking the USSR. By doing so, Reagan only proved that his title of statesman leaves much to be desired and he remains what he was 3 years ago: an anticommunist who could not be cured even by a visit to -- as they say here -- communist China.

PARTY LEADERS ATTEND MAY DAY PARADE IN PRAGUE

LD011228 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 1 May 84

[Excerpt] Working people throughout our country are today celebrating labor day, 1 May, in almost 900 places. A festive parade of the working people of Prague is taking place in the festively decorated Letenska Square. The May Day parade of the citizens of Prague is being watched from the main stand by leading party and state representatives as follows:

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman, candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat; and by Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission.

Husak Speech

LD011115 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 0703 GMT 1 May 84

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR, and chairman of the National Front Central Committee, at the May Day rally in Prague -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear friends: As in every year we are today celebrating May Day alongside working people throughout the world, a festival of labor and international solidarity of the working class. On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front, the federal government, and on my own behalf, I greet sincerely all of you who have gathered on the Letna Plain today. I greet sincerely also all those citizens who are taking part in May Day rallies throughout our homeland.

On the threshold of the days of May, which reminds us forever of the unforgettable moments of our liberation, our comradely greetings go especially to our most loyal friends, to the Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union, the fraternal parties and nations of other socialist countries. [applause] We wish them fresh successes in the realization of their plans and in the development of their work of construction. We shall continue to strive to deepen the bonds of friendship and alliance, trust and cooperation which bind us together. We express our warm sympathies to the working people of the capitalist and developing world in their struggle against exploitation and oppression, for bread and work, for freedom and justice. In this spirit we welcome today among us all our foreign guests. [applause]

Comrades, the May Day celebrations are also this year marked by the great struggle for peace and progress in the world. The responsibility for the current dangerous international development is born by U.S. imperialism, which has unleashed a new round of feverish arms buildup. It is attempting to reverse the existing balance of power, halt historic progress in the world and dictate its will and its orders to other nations. Its aggressive policy is provoking an ever more resolute opposition among peace-loving people of all countries. Many realistically thinking officials in the capitalist states are also rejecting it.

The main hope and mainstay of nations in their struggle for the preservation of world peace are the unity and joint course of action of the Soviet Union and the community of the socialist countries. [applause] The Soviet Union is expending enormous effort to achieve an honest and honorable agreement acceptable to both sides on the most urgent current international problems on the basis of equality and equal security. The Soviet peace initiatives, the proposals submitted by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other Soviet representatives show realistic ways of how to rid the world of the threat of war and to ensure a peaceful future for mankind.

The acts and course of action taken by the United States however do not correspond to the peace rhetoric to be heard more frequently from Washington. But despite all the complexity of the international situation we believe that the forces of peace will finally succeed by their resoluteness and unity in achieving a turn in the development of international relations, a return to the policy of relaxation of international tension and cooperation.

Comrades, the Czechoslovak people by their attitudes and their work support with deep conviction the peaceful foreign policy of our state, the measures taken to strengthen the defense capability of our country and the socialist community. May Day celebrations are an expression of their firm will to continue along the path of socialist construction.

It is because of them that socialist Czechoslovakia is today an economically prospering, politically consolidated, culturally advanced state, enjoying a steadfast position in the world. I want to thank millions of workers, farmers, members of the intelligentsia, and all those who by their honest work, daring ideas, and acts of innovation are contributing to ensuring a happy and contented life for our people. I pay a special tribute to the contribution made by leading collectives and workers, who by their example and initiative are helping in our progress forward. I sincerely congratulate all those who were decorated last Saturday [21 April] with high orders and distinctions, many of whom are celebrating May Day among us today here in Prague. [applause]

The main feature of the life of our society is the creative work for the flourishing of our homeland, the development of socialist democracy and the strengthening of fraternal relations among the nations and nationalities of our state. We are concentrating the strength and attention of our society especially on the dynamic development of the economy and on the faster application of the gains of science and technology as the main prerequisite of satisfying the growing material and cultural needs of the working people. The 10th CPCZ Central Committee session discussed these tasks in detail a few days ago and also determined specific ways of fulfilling the tasks set by the 16th congress in the social and economic spheres. The conclusions reached by the Central Committee, of which our public has been informed in detail, must be speedily implemented. The needs of our society demand and the existing possibilities provide prerequisites for their fulfillment.

Socialism is a young, dynamic social system, which in its surge ahead is seeking and testing how to make ever better use of its advantages and how to organize and manage more effectively social development. We know that we are not successful in all our endeavors as we would wish to be. There exist shortcomings and weak spots, which we are however gradually overcoming. Life however fully confirms the correctness of our program and of the practical course taken in implementing it. No slanders of the hostile foreign propaganda will alter anything in this. Neither will they divert us from our socialist path. [applause]

We proceed from our profound belief in the creative forces, the maturity and wisdom of our people. This is why we are striving to ensure that the broadest stratas of our working people fully understand our aims and tasks, that they verify in their own experiences the correctness of resolving them and that they fully share in them. Close bonds with the people form the basic principle of the Leninist policy of our party. We see in the trust and support of the people the principal source of its strength. We shall be consistent in ensuring that the energy and creative activity of the popular masses are developing ever more widely. This is the decisive factor of our socialist development.

Comrades, the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front, and the CSSR Government have addressed themselves to our people in the last few days through a declaration that marks the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army. During the forthcoming anniversaries we shall be recalling the enormous sacrifices and selfless work out of which our present has grown. We shall be reminding ourselves of the experiences of our people from the years of the war and from the period of socialist construction, which are having to date a profound and topical meaning. We shall primarily be reflecting about what needs to be done to develop and enrich further the glorious legacy of these memorable events, the revolutionary traditions and historic results of 40 years of socialist construction. We welcome the socialist commitments already adopted by many work collectives and individuals. We believe that their example will find a broad following. There is no doubt that the great development of social and working activity will bring a further strengthening of the unity of the people, the strengthening of their socialist consciousness and new successes in construction for the benefit of our homeland.

Comrades, in unity between the party and the people, in friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries we shall continue to go along the path of socialism and peace and of ensuring a happy life of our people. [applause] Long live May Day, the festival of the working people throughout the world! [applause] May our dear homeland, the CSSR, flourish! [applause] Long live our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries! [applause and shouts of "Long live the CPSU!"] Long live peace! Long live the initiator and organizer of our victories, the CPCZ! [applause and shouts of "Long live the CPCZ!"]

CPSL LEADERS ATTEND BRATISLAVA MAY DAY RALLY

LD011306 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 1 May 84

[Excerpt] The central scene of the May Day celebrations in the Slovak capital, Bratislava, was the Slovak National Uprising Square. The area in front of the festively decorated stand was filled shortly before 0900 by the vanguard of the May Day parade. Rapturous applause from the working people in the stands greeted Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Peter Colotka, premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Ladislav Abraham, Jan Janik, Elena Litvajova, Ludovit Pezlar, Gejza Slapka, and Miroslav Valek, members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium, and other public figures.

Pioneers presented bouquets of red flowers to the representatives of political and public life of the Slovak Socialist Republic, and to the other guests in the stand. The rally was opened by Gejza Slapka, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Bratislava city party committee. A festive address was then given by Comrade Jozef Lenart.

Lenart Speech

LD011512 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 0730 GMT 1 May 84

[Speech by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at May Day rally in Bratislava -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, esteemed fellow citizens, dear young friends: In the spirit of the revolutionary tradition we have again filled the squares and streets of Bratislava, our cities as well as small towns, in order to celebrate in joyous excitement this magnificent day. We are demonstrating our affinity with our brothers in the socialist countries, our solidarity with the workers fighting against capitalist exploitation, as well as with those who are fighting for national freedom. In the name of the Slovak party and state bodies, I greet you heartily and warmly and congratulate you on May Day. [applause]

Millions and millions of working people, who have come to participate in May Day parades, are imbued by the common desire to defend peace and to save life on earth. Yes, esteemed fellow citizens, we are not hiding the fact that the international situation is serious. This is because the most extreme forces of imperialism have, in the interest of making enormous profits, embarked on an adventurous path in pursuit of world domination. They are stepping up armaments and threatening with a nuclear conflict in order to dictate to entire continents. They are oppressing and impoverishing Latin America, blocking Asia, and would like once again to put Africa under their yoke, and they are turning West Europe into a nuclear hostage. They are organizing military coups against countries that have liberated themselves and are resorting to direct aggressions and are not shying away from terror and banditry, such as they have unleashed against the people of Nicaragua, El Salvador, and other nations.

And because the Soviet Union and its policy of equality and social justice forms the main obstacle on the path to achieving world domination they are aiming the edge of their aggression against it and against the other socialist countries. They are encircling us with military bases, threatening us with strategic missiles, and in the immediate vicinity of our country they are deploying first strike weapons.

The more aggressive U.S. imperialism is toward nations and the more apparent are the consequences of its policy to devastate the world, the more resolutely nations act against the crime that is being prepared and the more the ranks of the defenders of peace are swelling. Workers, farmers, scientists, and artists in West Europe as well as in the United States itself, act resolutely to save civilization and to protect man's right to live. Realistically thinking bourgeois politicians, too, are raising their voices. We have been following with excitement and sympathies the mass Easter demonstrations and protest marchs of defenders of peace in the FRG, in Britain, Italy, and other countries. [chants of "Long live peace"]

Yes, esteemed friends the words of the poet are coming to fruition, who says, in calling for peace: There are few of them but there are millions of us. The broad masses of people are basing this struggle of mankind and the belief and optimism that war can be prevented primarily on the Soviet Union and its truly humanistic policy, with the awareness that it is the key bastion of peace. [shouts of "With the Soviet Union forever"] It is the Soviet people who carried and are carrying the biggest burden in the fateful struggle of mankind, and it is its representatives who with enormous concern and wisdom, relentlessly and with the belief in sound reason, are waging the struggle for peace. And as millions of people are truly taking the cause of peace into their hands Washington too has begun to talk about peace. The old wisdom, however, says: It is not by what they say but by their deeds that you will recognize them.

And what are their deeds? They are spending more and more billions on armaments, on the manufacture of even more terrible weapons, bacteriological as well as those that would destroy from outer space everything living on our planet. We, therefore, rightly ask: Why are the ruling circles in the United States against agreements on curbing armaments? Why are they against assuming obligations not to pursue nuclear weapons? Why are they against the many reasonable proposals which are pursuing peaceful aims? We thus see that Washington is maintaining its hazardous line and has brought the world to the precipice of nuclear catastrophe.

The interests of nations, however, call for putting an end to such policy, halting this dangerous development and renouncing the doctrines of nuclear war and replacing them with the policy of peace. And this is why, as Comrade Chernenko appealed with such urgency, we must redouble and triple our effort in carrying out the policy of peace. [shouts of "Build the homeland and you will strengthen peace"] This, comrades, is also our commitment and our sacred duty. We shall do our utmost to achieve such noble aims as normalization of the situation, return to relaxation, strengthening security and confidence. And this is why we shall also be vigilant and on our guard; we shall strengthen our economy and defense and thus contribute to development of the socialist community -- the hope and mainstay of the peaceful life of mankind. Those who are igniting the flames of war will not succeed! [applause and shouts of "Long live the CPCZ"]

In the foreseeable Slovak national uprising 40 years ago, our people demonstrated unequivocally and before the entire world their resolve to contribute to the defeat of fascism, their will to live in peace and understanding, in friendship among nations, and to build a new life. Now, after the lapse of 4 decades we say justly that we are fulfilling the legacy of the uprising. The working people are the rulers and managers of the country.

We have reinforced ties in the spirit of equality between Czechs and Slovaks and members of other minorities. Slovakia has become an all-round advanced country, a firm part of the CSSR. When we recall with respect the then revolutionary events, when we look back at the path we have traversed, we feel even more deeply that the Soviet Union has been the sole hope and mainstay of our people in the struggle for liberation from the fascist yoke. And with its decisive help we regained national freedom and existence as a stage. Its example has inspired us in building a new life. Its assistance and our all-round cooperation ranked and ranks ever more among the decisive factors of our way forward. The land of the soviets was and is the shield of the peaceful and constructive work of our people.

Conscious of these basic values, which have linked mankind and our nations to the first country of socialism, we sent from this rally our most sincere greetings to the Soviet Union and to its people. [applause and shouts of "With the Soviet Union forever"] We greet the glorious Lenin's CPSU, the reason, honor, and consciousness of our epoch. [applause and shouts of "Long live the CPSU"] We also send our greetings to our friends in other socialist countries and congratulate them on new successes. [applause]

We are greeting the fighting working class in the capitalist countries, miners in England, steelmen in France. [applause] We are standing on the side of the patriots and revolutionaries of Nicaragua and Angola, of the progressive forces in El Salvador, Lebanon, and other countries fighting for democracy and national freedom. We are greeting the fighting front of the fighters for peace the world over, which is growing in strength. [applause] We are gladdened to be able to celebrate this festive day of labor, which is marked by new successes achieved by the socialist countries. While the capitalists are struggling with the consequences of the economic crisis, the working people of the CEMA countries raised the national income by more then 3.8 percent, and the Soviet Union by 4 percent.

In our country we have restored the dynamism of economic growth and have speeded up the creation of the national income. We are gratified by the fact that in Slovakia, too, many working collectives have increased quality and effectiveness and are more daring in making use of science and technology. We see that it is within our strength to achieve better results. And we truly very much need better results, for our main and common aim is to satisfy better the interests of the working people, to demand emphatically not to be satisfied with what has been achieved. In Slovakia we have an urgent need to increase the share of good quality and technically perfect products, to improve profitability and overall effectiveness of work. This is why also from this platform we give our support to the appeal issued by heroes of socialist labor as well by the Slovak-wide aktiv of front-ranking collectives, calling for increased quality and effectiveness. [applause]

Such a path has been embarked on in our city by comrades from the Dimitrov Chemical Works, who last year doubled products of first quality, and many other enterprises have also achieved progress. We pay tribute to their pioneering efforts and wish that their example is followed by others. We warmly welcome the undertakings of collectives from Bratislava plants as well as others in Slovakia, who in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising and the anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army have committed themselves to work better and more effectively. [applause]

The Central Committee of our party demands that we update our tasks in desirable respects this year and that we exceed our plans. It is in the interest of achieving higher quality and effectiveness that our enterprises and research institutes seek and utilize, by employing greater initiative, the possibilities for cooperation with their partner enterprises and institutions in the Soviet Union and in other CEMA countries.

Last year we made progress in developing Bratislava. Production capacities are being modernized, thousands of new apartments and dozens of civil amenities have been added. The new "Dukla Heroes" Bridge has been put into use and the construction of a new high-speed railway, new hospitals, and a theater have begun. Having learned from experience we demand from the suppliers: deliver on schedule, but above all deliver good quality and to a high standard, with an awareness that you are helping to complete the construction of the Slovak capital. Equally, it is necessary to raise quality more vigorously in all fields of life of the city, whether this concerns services, transport, the provision of facilities on housing estates or a healthier living environment. We are convinced that the effort being expended by city authorities as well as by those administering individual municipal districts -- and this effort must be intensified -- will bring bigger fruits if all citizens do their own bit for the common good and if all of us endeavor to improve cleanliness and create a good impression of our city by improving the living environment and raising the standard of interhuman behavior.

This is why in furtherance of this we must not be indifferent to violations of discipline and order, to sharp practices, to abuses of one's position, to parasitism, and to theft of common property. Acting in the spirit of the party's line and socialist legality, relevant organs, as is known, have exposed cunning gangs of speculators and thieves, and this fight for law abidence, order, discipline, and honesty will be stepped up. The public supports this but it is desirable that indifference be overcome everywhere and that a demanding atmosphere be created in which those who would like to live at the expense of honestly working people and those who are only free passengers will not be able to succeed.

Comrades, today, on May Day, when we pay our homage to creative and selfless work, we express our respect and gratitude in particular to those of our fellow citizens who have contributed most to our advancement. We congratulate sincerely the newly decorated heroes of socialist labor, Comrade (Kolarikova), the forewoman from Tatrasvit, [applause] Comrade (Bazo), a worker from [name indistinct], Comrade [words indistinct] [applause], Comrade (Kriva) from Slovnaft, Comrade (Nagyisi), worker from (Tomas). Their creative endeavors bear witness to the innovative approach to mastering tasks, an expression of the wise and conscientious attitude to the common cause, and they inspire us to follow them. [applause]

Esteemed Bratislava citizens, comrades, may the results achieved encourage us. May they spur us anew to fulfill successfully the tasks set for the current year and to accomplish successfully the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Long live May Day, our international holiday! Glory to the heroes of the Slovak national uprising! [applause] Glory to the industrious people of Slovakia, long live our dear homeland, the CSSR, long live the CPCZ, the loyal provider of inspiration of our people! [applause] May the community of the socialist countries grow continuously in strength and might, long live the great Soviet Union! [applause] May peace prevail the world over! [applause]

STROUGAL SPEECH FOR HEROES OF SOCIALIST LABOR

AU021022 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Apr 84 pp 1-2

["Speech by Comrade Lubomir Strougal," CSSR premier, at an award ceremony for newly appointed "Heroes of Socialist Labor" and bearers of other state orders at Prague Castle on 28 April]

[Text] Esteemed comrade general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR, comrades and esteemed guests:

The approaching glorious days of May have forever entered our subconsciousness as the outset of the new morrow of our nations, as a time filled with unrepeatable, ever-rousing and touching atmosphere of the triumphal struggle and of flowers, of joyous tears of gratitude and glory. For more than 30 years we have been gathering on their eve in order to give testimony to numerous deeds that are worthy of their legacy, in order to respectfully thank all those who are treading the path to historic progress and who are jointly creating the new, modern face of our country. At the same time, we are paying our homage to the inexhaustible force of the liberated labor, out of which their working heroism and relentless activity spring and which is also the basic weapon in the struggle for the further flourishment and happiness of our common home, Socialist Czechoslovakia.

You, too, comrades and esteemed friends, who have gathered today in these ancient halls of Prague Castle, have demonstrated by your outstanding working results that you rank among the best and that you fully understand the content and purpose of the revolutionary character of our time. We highly appreciate the values you have created in factories and fields, in the field of science and technology and in culture and arts. They convincingly demonstrate that you are conscious of the growing demands that both the present and future moments place upon us. Your answer to the urgent needs of today is specific, understandable to all, and mobilizing. It calls for the further, general upsurge of creative energy. It appeals to courage, to seek and push through daring solutions in order to raise around us to new values and new works for the benefit of a contented and full life of both the present and future generations of our working people, for the benefit of those of whom the poet says that they are the blood and salt of this country.

We said on more than one occasion that it is the honest and selfless work, conscious creative activity, and initiative that constitutes our greatest asset today as well in the future, that the most valuable thing we possess is the new attitude of man to work and to the socially-wide needs and interests. It reflects the high degree of civic morality and creative patriotism, internationalism, and pride in the progressive traditions of this country, which is both the cradle and home to us. Mirrored in it is the conscious attitude toward socialism, to the social system, which has engraved in its shield as one of its key aims the demand to return to man his human freedom and dignity and to give him an opportunity to be what he is able to be.

Guided by reason, as well as their heart, people are building a new, more just world and they are also reshaping themselves. It is this which is the living water, which is bringing enormous and previously unforseen forces into the collective organism; it is that reliable and highly efficient engine of the progressive, social mobility. This is also the enduring and in the real sense of the word inexhaustable source of our historical optimism, steadfast certitude and confidence in the future.

Today's festive gathering bears the visible seal of the approaching 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army. This is why the declaration of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, and the CSSR Government calls on all of us to confirm our lives for our beautiful country and devotion to socialism by new deeds in the field of labor, sciences, education, culture, and arts, as well as welfare for man: deeds, which will contribute to social progress and to protecting peace, deeds which will be worthy of the high ideals that form the basis of our society and which will be worthy of ourselves. It is not fortuitous that among the first to have subscribed to this call have been holders of the Gold Star of Hero of Socialist Labor, as is borne out by their appeal to all working people adopted at the recent meeting with representatives of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Council of Trade Unions, and the federal government. Once again they have placed themselves in the front rank of our common endeavor, which is aimed at the successful fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, the fulfillment and overfulfillment of this year's economic plan and of the tasks of the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The demand for the substantial raising of the effectiveness and quality of all work calls for the participation of all of us irrespective of where we work. Each, even the tiniest contribution in this respect has its irreplaceable value. This is why the content and effectiveness of initiative, of the socialist competition, and of adopted commitments must be consistently judged according to how much they are contributing to the growth of labor productivity, the reduction of overall costs per unit of production, the reduction in the consumption of fuel, energy, metal, and materials, to stepping up the pace of innovation processes, as well as the growth of export performance and the profitability of our products. The order of the day is, therefore, quality and effectiveness in the broadest sense of the word everywhere and in whatever activity; quality and effectiveness, which is aimed at a higher performance of the national economy; and the entire social organism in general.

Our successes in this respect will, as they have before, be directly commensurate with how much we succeed in overcoming weak spots in our practical activity, eliminate shortcomings of all kinds, and how successful we are in increasing conscious work discipline and order, competence, and accountability. The greater the accountability of each individual will also be the greater scope for the development of initiative.

The current, and more so in the future, extent and complexity of tasks demand that we base our effort at achieving a high degree of effectiveness and quality of all labor, the performance of the whole of the national economy, on the most up to date results of science and technology. In their systematic and extensive application, we see one of the most important and also effective means of resolving social and economic tasks and problems of our further development. This fact has been underlined by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, when he said: We possess an advanced manufacturing, scientific, and technological base, and well qualified cadres. We are expending no small means for these purposes. The issue is to make full use of this potential, to put it into motion so that all the reserves that can be mobilized can bring the necessary effect both to production and to society. These words point the way to the course of action that is required to be taken now in the effort to create values, especially material ones, in organizing and managing production processes. Only in this way shall we be able to ensure the transition of our economy along the path of intensive development. Only in this way shall we be able to ensure the so needed rapid growth of the effectiveness of production on which the satisfaction of the ever-growing material and spiritual needs of our society depends above all.

It is in these aspects that our extensive scientific and research base, our technicians, technologists, designers, and project engineers have a broad scope for endeavor. Not only they, for workers' collectives, brigades of socialist labor, comprehensive rationalization brigades, innovators and improvers, also have to have their say. At issue are undoubtedly urgent but by their character also very demanding tasks, and in mastering them we can and indeed must lean on the results and experiences of other countries of the socialist community, and, above all, of the Soviet Union. The existing practice confirms to the full the mutual advantages and usefulness of such cooperation, especially coupled with the coordination of our economic policies and the possibilities of making use of the scientific and technological potential of our fraternal countries. The results of contemporary sciences indicate with sufficient clarity the outlines of new horizons of the future of mankind. What has been mere utopia for previous generations is now turning into concrete reality. Sciences and technology are to an ever greater degree becoming an integral part of man's life and influencing his development. Naturally, they are placing ever greater demands on education and qualifications, on the ability to grasp what is still unknown and use it for the common good. For a long time already they have not been building merely on the reputation of individuals but on very close cooperation among many experts in various fields.

After all, it is socialism itself which in comparison with the capitalist means of production has at its disposal the full possibility of making use of the results of the contemporary sciences and technology in the name and for the good of man. This is also why it is the enduring task to turn these possibilities into reality exactly in the spirit of Marx' idea that communists must demonstrate that only in communist conditions can technological truths, that have already been established, be carried out.

Unforgotten remain the days when the fire of the World War II in Europe was dying out, when the great reckoning of nations was relentlessly approaching its triumphal conclusion with the then most barbarous creature of the socioeconomic genetics of imperialism, German fascism, and when the price of the newly emerging spring of peace were millions of frustrated lives and their never-fulfilled aspirations. Dearly redeemed peace was accompanied with the determination never to allow similar horrors to be repeated. This determination has not weakened. With the growth of the danger of total destruction it has become stronger and more effective. It has become a serious obstacle in the face of the murderous plans of the most reactionary forces of world imperialism in their efforts to regain their lost positions and to gain world rule. In spite of differences in world view, social position, religious faith, and skin color, we all agree that in the interest of the preservation of life on earth it is necessary to create an effective stop to all efforts which seek to throw mankind into a new, ruinous catastrophe. The backbone and support of this movement is the growing strength, weight, and international authority of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community and their consistent peace policy. [applause]

We are also proud that our country, the CSSR, our peoples, make their honorable contribution to this task. We love life; therefore, we want a world without wars and weapons. We want peace and calmness for our creative construction. We view the preservation of peace as a matter for each of our citizens, for all who show with their work their determination to contribute to the further flourishment of our socialist homeland. [applause]

The basic source of their activity and their interest in public affairs is the trust in the policy of the CPCZ and a deeply rooted awareness that with their contribution to its implementation they help to reinforce today's and the future's guarantees for themselves, their children, and our whole society. You who are to receive today high state awards are at the vanguard of a wide and mighty stream of active and creative initiative. You are an example for many people not only by your work and its concrete results but also by your committed attitude to the fulfillment of the current tasks. We appreciate your courage to overcome obstacles and difficulties, your pains to seek new forms and methods of work. This is why the results you have attained are so convincing. They show your will to give the best a man has for the benefit of society, creative spirit, industrious hands, and zealous heart. On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee; of Comrade Gustav Husak, its general secretary and president of the Republic; of the National Front Central Committee; of the Central Trade Unions Council; and of the federal government, I sincerely thank you for your selfless, exemplary, and pioneering work. At the same time I cordially congratulate you on the high honors by which our whole society justly appreciates your excellent contribution to the national economy, to your activity for public benefit, to the further advancement of our socialist science, culture, and arts, and to all spheres of social life in general. We appreciate them highly and also the understanding and support of your families, your relatives, and of the collectives in which your work. Let me also express the conviction that you will continue with the same commitment and persistence, to be in the vanguard of those who will help with all their might to implement the policy of our Communist Party, in the construction of our lovely homeland, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. [applause]

LEAGUE, VISITING PRC DELEGATION SIGN AGREEMENT

LD012012 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1855 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 1 May (ADN) -- An agreement between the friendship societies of the GDR and the PRC was signed in Berlin by Horst Brasch, first vice president and general secretary of the GDR International Friendship League, and Wang Bingnan, chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and member of the Standing Committee of the Sixth PRC National People's Congress. Wang Bingnan said that the delegation had gained an impressive and inspiring picture of the achievements and success of GDR working people in developing their socialist society.

PRC Ambassador to the GDR Li Qiangfen gave a reception in Berlin on Tuesday on the occasion of the Chinese delegation's visit. It was attended by Horst Brasch, first vice president and general secretary of the GDR's International Friendship League; Paul Wandel, president of the GDR-PRC Committee; members of the People's Chamber and other GDR public figures.

During their last 2 days in the GDR the Chinese delegation visited an agricultural producers' cooperative in Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk and the memorial at Seelow Heights. The delegation laid a wreath at the Soviet monument in Berlin-Treptow and attended the May Day celebrations in Berlin.

THOUSANDS OF BERLINERS AT MAY DAY CELEBRATION

LD010842 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0715 GMT 1 May 84

[Excerpts] Berlin, 1 May (ADN) -- The Berlin workers' militant May Day demonstration for peace and socialism began, as tradition dictates, with the ninth chime of the clock at the Red Town Hall. Many thousands of Berliners had gathered by this time in front of the main podium in the festively decorated Karl Marx Allee. Tumultuous applause and cheers for the party of the working class and its Central Committee greeted the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, Erich Honecker, and the other members of GDR party and state leadership as they stepped onto the podium. Waving, they cordially reciprocated the greetings of the workers, youth and pioneers. The national anthem began the rally.

The guests at the May Day demonstration included heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR with the doyen of the diplomatic corps, Ethiopian Ambassador Berhanu Jember, as well as the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, member of the Military Council of the group; Colonel General Alexey Lizichev, chief of the Political Administration; and other high-ranking military officials. Meritorious Berlin workers had taken their places on both sides of the main podium together with veterans of the labor movement. Trade union delegations from socialist fraternal countries experienced the impressive May Day demonstration in Berlin.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON GDR PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

LD221853 Budapest MTI in English 1749 GMT 22 Mar 84

["Joint Communique of Willi Stoph's Visit" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, March 22 (MTI) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, paid an official, friendly visit to Hungary on March 21-22, 1984 on the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, met Willi Stoph. Willi Stoph conveyed Janos Kadar the friendly regards of Erich Honecker, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and president of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, which Janos Kadar returned with his good wishes.

The prime ministers informed each other on the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and on results and experiences of socialist construction work. They reviewed the state of the two countries' cooperation and discussed future aims. The parties exchanged views on topical questions of the international situation and the foreign political activity of their countries.

Gyorgy Lazar and Willi Stoph shared the view that the many-sided cooperation of the Hungarian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic was developing successfully in compliance with the two countries' friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance agreement, and based on common ideals, aims and interests. Outstanding events of this process were the June 1982 visit to Hungary of a GDR party and government delegation led by Erich Honecker, and Janos Kadar's visit to the German Democratic Republic in November 1983. The prime ministers noted with satisfaction that the agreements reached at the top-level meetings are being successfully realized.

The negotiating parties highly appreciated the fact that the economic cooperation of Hungary and the GDR was developing in compliance with aims jointly determined. The trade of the two countries is developing as planned and fresh results have been achieved in production specialization and cooperation and in technical-scientific collaboration. The premiers termed the work in this field of the Hungary-GDR Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee, the central planning organizations, ministries and economic organizations as being fruitful.

The prime ministers agreed that greater efforts are needed to expand goods exchange in accordance with the interests and needs of the two countries and their respective development priorities. Production cooperation that enhances the efficiency of the national economy particularly in the fields of engineering industry, electronics and robot technology, is to be further developed. The growing importance of cooperation in technical-scientific areas and material and energy saving, was stressed particularly. The sides agreed to elaborate further measures for the promotion of third market cooperation.

The prime ministers spoke highly of the results of the two countries' cultural, educational, scientific and other cooperation tenures which serve a better understanding of each other and strengthen the fraternal friendship of the two countries.

Gyorgy Lazar and Willi Stoph expressed concern over the international situation still being tense and complex as a result of the policy of the extremist circles of the United States and NATO. The deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe increased the dangers threatening peace anddeteriorated the conditions of political relations between East and West and lessened the confidence between states.

The negotiating parties pointed out that the documents adopted by the consultative body of the Warsaw Treaty organisation at its meeting in January, 1983 in Prague and by the Moscow meeting of party and state leaders of seven socialist countries in June, 1983 expressed their intent to maintain the military balance. The prime ministers stressed the importance of the peace proposals submitted in these documents.

The parties gave their full support to the initiative of the Soviet Union to settle every controversial international question in a peaceful way, through serious and genuine talks between equal partners. They stressed that only talks that observed the principles of equality and equal security and considered legitimate political and security interests of every state concerned can lead to the consolidation of European peace and security at a lower level of armaments.

The government heads agreed that on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence efforts are to be made also in the future to expand mutually beneficial cooperation between countries of different social systems. They expressed the hope that the Stockholm Conference on Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe will contribute to the creation of an atmosphere of confidence and the reduction of military confrontation. The Hungarian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic, together with the other members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, will work towards that end.

The talks of the prime ministers took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere and contributed to the deepening of cooperation between the two countries' and friendship between the two peoples. They expressed the hope that the development of fraternal relations between the two countries will effectively strengthen the unity of the socialist community.

Willi Stoph invited Gyorgy Lazar to visit the German Democratic Republic. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

LEADERS GREET AFGHANISTAN ON NATIONAL DAY

LD262024 Budapest MTI in English 1811 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 26 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, congratulated in a telegram Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of Afghanistan's national day. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, congratulated Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, president of the Afghan Council of Ministers.

POLITBURO'S NEMETH ON PARTY, SOCIAL ISSUES

LD291629 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 29 Apr 84

[From the "Radio Magazine" program moderated by Zsolt Szalay; interview with Karoly Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee, by reporter Dezsoe Pinter; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [First 30 seconds missing due to technical fault] [Nemeth]...I require physical activity, I enjoy garden work, I gladly spend time beside the water, in the forest. I mention that I am a member of an angling association and a hunting society. I usually go angling with my family, which is very refreshing, and I enjoy hunting if I have time.

If we are discussing the family, let me make a general comment. I believe that we must make efforts on a societal scale so that the family better fulfills its role. It seems that the role of the family has decreased. It seems that we rely only on the schools and workplaces for the raising of the generation that is growing up. These, naturally, also have a role, but the shifting of the main responsibility away from the family, in regard to rearing children, cannot be allowed.

[Pinter] In your opinion, why has this developed in this way?

[Nemeth] Probably as a consequence of the quickened social pace; the families in our society have broken up quite a bit. There are thus very few families that include several generations. In the past, let us say a quarter century ago or even earlier, this was usual. I think that we must do more so that the role, the social role of the family should strengthen. After all, it is the basic cell of society.

[Pinter] What are your main tasks in your present post as secretary of the Central Committee?

[Nemeth] My most important task is my participation in the collective work. In our party there is collective leadership, the rights and duties of the members of the elected organs are identical. Therefore, this means that I take part in the preparation of political decisions, in the passing of resolutions, and in the organization of implementation. Therefore, this is my main task, my basic task.

However, there is also a kind of division of labor among the secretaries of the Central Committee. (?As the main) task, I deal with party issues and with the party's economic issues. I supervise and assist the department of party and mass organizations. This department has been assigned by the Central Committee to deal with the issues of principle and practice of the party, cadre work and the mass organizations. The other department which I supervise and assist is the party's economic department, whose task is to ensure the most necessary material conditions for political work. However, I should like to add that these material things for the most part are produced by the communists themselves, because these are covered by the membership dues.

[Pinter] So this is your daily work.

[Nemeth] This is my daily work.

[Pinter] You will not take it amiss if I ask from whom do you get opinions as to how you perform your set of tasks?

[Nemeth] The party and broader public opinion continuously qualifies our work, even if not on an individual basis. I think that this is the most important for all of us, and also for me. Sober people say that they have trouble not with the policy but with the implementation, with the fact that often we are inconsistent in the enforcing of our good resolutions, and we do not always take action with adequate vigor against anti-social phenomena. I believe that this criticism is just, and it also qualifies our work. Our responsibility in the given issue is not concrete; nevertheless, the criticism also applies to us, those working in the central leadership. We do not let the just remarks pass by our ears; we take note of them, because following from its work style, our party not only requires, but takes note of the workers' opinions.

[Pinter] Please, now I should like to remind you of one of your speeches, in the autumn of last year. Let me (?imagine) myself there, and I ask: What does public performance, publicity mean for you?

[Nemeth] I work willingly for the community, since I have staked my life on this. This also entails public performance, which I tolerate to the necessary extent, but I do not like to perform.

I shall tell you what the issue at hand is. Performance in public entails anxiety for me, and probably for other people in public life, whether it is a question of giving a talk, speaking at some conference, party program, public meeting, or a conversation such as what we are conducting now in the studio. In spite of the preparation, I am apprehensive. I have stage fright. I think it is good that this is so, since it keeps alive the sense of responsibility, and this is very important for a person in public life. According to my conception, a person in public life should appear only in a responsibile manner, openly and sincerely. This is in harmony with the party's policy, with its work style, with the expectation of the people. The truth must be said even if it is not pleasant; the people value this and not evasion.

[Pinter] Next, I mentioned that particular speech of last autumn. You said: Socialism can be built only by the party and the people together, and in our country, the socialist nationality unity is manifested in collective action. One of the most important conditions of socialist unity is the unity of the party. How do you evaluate this unity?

[Nemeth] I shall start with our party having rejected the previous, erroneous stance, that was asserted in the Hungarian Workers Party, which believed that the communists were responsible for everything that happened in the country. The MSZMP shares the responsibility for building the country with the people. Socialism is built for the benefit of the people; it is a common, national cause in which every loyal son of our country has a role and responsibility too.

As an example of this, I can mention that I am from the same village as the famous late Professor (Regyes), who very often performed on television and radio. Professor (Regyes) chose the career of a priest; I became a communist. In spite of the ideological differences, we understood one another well in that it was necessary to work together for the advance of our people, and we worked together, with Professor (Regyes), in the Patriotic People's Front, which is the framework of national unity.

I also wish to emphasize that the party and the communists have a definite task and responsibility to set down a direction for the socialist building work, and I think they should set an example. The communists accept and fulfill this, with honor, for the realization of the policy of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party.

As you have said, one of the most important conditions of national unity is the unity of the party, and I turn to this now. Without this, the people cannot be united. A statement at last April's session of the Central Committee which was relevant and is also pertinent now, mentions that there is unity in our party. I do not state that there are not different opinions. Perhaps it would be bad if there were no other opinions. However, there is a determined order for dealing with these, which, unfortunately, not everyone observes, and for this reason confusion and misunderstandings arise. Unity also is weakened by the fact that the agreement expressed in words in the case of some people is not always manifested in deeds as well. The test of true agreement is how one acts.

[Pinter] This also was a great problem in the time of Istavn Szechenyi [Hungarian reformer of the early 19th century]. He also always condemned the people who paid lip service to patriotism.

[Nemeth] Yes. It is always more difficult to do and to act than to proclaim in words what ought to be done. It appears that this also is somewhat of a national characteristic of ours, which must be modified, changed. Naturally, party unity is not given once and for all. It must be renewed continuously; a common stance must be reached again and again in every new issue.

[Pinter] In the continuous creation of party unity, as you put it, in which sphere or spheres does debate have the greatest role presently? I think that I do not have to ask whether it has a role, the answer is so unequivocal.

[Nemeth] Elucidating debate conducted in a democratic atmosphere is an indispensable condition of the creation, renewing and defense of unity, and let me add, of well-grounded decisions. It is fundamental that the communists should state their opinions and doubts and many of them should state their contrary opinions also, at the party's forums. The right to hold different opinions is the due of the party members; however they can (?express) them only at the party's forums, and not publicly. Therefore, a different opinion cannot be a free pass for failing to carry out the decisions of the majority. This also touches on communist discipline and its uniform applicability to everyone. Therefore, we can say that the path of forming and enforcing party unity is wide-ranging democratic debate, collective decisionmaking, and disciplined implementation. The party's unity, capacity for action, and let us add, its influence on the masses as well, are closely connected to the moral, ethical attitude of its members.

I can say that in our party, the great majority of the communists live according to our moral norms, they fulfill their undertaken obligations with honor and integrity, they show a modest, disciplined attitude, and they unselfishly serve the public interest.

It is all the more regrettable, and this too must be spoken about -- it must be spoken about in public -- that some people violate our moral norms. They show an attitude unworthy of a communist. This sheds a bad light on the party. The party takes resolute action against such attitudes, and it professes that he who in spite of comradely criticism and warning does not or cannot live in a manner worthy of a communist should not be a member of the party.

[Pinter] I think that publicity is of great help in this, that public opinion acquires knowledge about those, or about the actions of those who do not live or work in accordance with the party.

[Nemeth] That is so. As in every other sphere, our party does not hide its faults, the unpleasant things either, and it takes resolute action against the unpleasant phenomena. It also pays attention to public opinion, when on occasion the attitude of certain communists is raised.

[Pinter] Those who live in this country can see that while conditions are changing all the time, the aim of the party's policy of alliance remains unchanged. This goal is to unite all social forces to carry out the tasks facing the country. What are the ways and means needed at present to strengthen the party's policy of alliance?

[Nemeth] That is a very important question. All our endeavors are designed to ensure that we may consistently assert our policy of alliance which has been proved in practice. In the spirit of our socialist goals, this policy unites the different social classes, strata, party members and those outside the party and people with different world views, and it does so without making a distinction between people belonging to different nationalities.

[Pinter] I wouldn't like to interrupt you, but let us just recall that all this, perhaps, began in 1956 with those outside the party who applied to join. You said just now that 500 people out of the 1,000 who applied for membership had previously not belonged to the party.

[Nemeth] Yes indeed, the foundations of this existed even in those very difficult years because people were endeavoring to bring about something better and they really wanted socialism. As a result of the policy of the MSZMP, this has developed into the kind of national cohesion without which we could not have achieved the results that our people can declare today. More than that, they can also be justly proud of these achievements.

Everybody knows that the conditions are now more difficult for the country than earlier, though I do not wish to describe the circumstances at length. For this reason, things are also tougher for the citizens. Now this makes it a requirement, more than ever before, that we should join forces to carry out the tasks facing us and to overcome the difficulties. In other words, the national cohesion of socialists should be seen to operate through actions.

Without any doubt one of the major reserves that can be used to carry out the tasks facing us is to be found in the deepening of socialist democracy and in the even better and more substantive functioning of its institutions. It is with these things that we may better utilize our material and intellectual resources. The further development of socialist democracy should also promote the strengthening of respect for the common interest in the thinking and actions of people. It should also promote the process whereby people who have worked hard receive the greatest material and moral recognition.

The good solution to the tasks facing the country and the people is inconceivable without the inclusion of a wide range of working people in public affairs and also, in every possible sphere, in decision making and supervision. In my view, that is real socialist discipline and it is the fundamental prerequisite for united action.

[Pinter] Are there any opponents of the party's policy of alliance?

[Nemeth] I have had no experience of open opposition to the policy of alliance; however, there are people who do not agree with it. The policy of national unity can only be opposed by people who are against socialism. There are such people, even if in very small numbers, who live in our country.

In combination with them, imperialist propaganda is spreading the notion that our slogan, "He who is not against us is with us," is merely a tactic. It is not worth our while to waste time to deal with this lie; after all, every decent person knows and has experienced that this forms an organic and irreversible part of the party's policy in the long term.

[Pinter] Has there been an increase or a reduction in the frequency of claims made recently that this policy is no more than a matter of tactics?

[Nemeth] In my experience the conviction has been gaining in strength, throughout our society, that this is of strategic significance in the party's policy. In other words, this slogan is not merely of short-term relevance.

[Pinter] Now, what about the leading role of the party? After all, without the correct interpretation of this leading role it is hardly possible to set joint tasks to be tackled by society. The interpretation of this leading role remains a constant task even today. It is discussed at every important party forum and in every party document. Yet, on occasion, divergent views are also expressed sometimes. How would you sum up these opinions and what is your view about them?

[Nemeth] Our party directs and supervises socialist construction work through ideology and politics. This is its right and duty as registered in the constitution. I would also add to this that we are not prepared to bargain or negotiate about this with anybody. The leading role is expressed, first and foremost, in the devoted service to the motherland and the people. It is based on a correct policy and on persuasion. Its essence is, therefore, that the people should understand, accept and realize this policy. This is because, according to our interpretation, the leading role can only be asserted if the party's policy is being carried out. This assumes a close relationship between the party and the exchange of views and the active participation of working people in the shaping and realization of policies.

Now, those who question the party's leading role in society are also, to put it mildly, not quite sympathetic toward socialism itself. There is no need to elaborate further on this. However, one can also encounter mistaken views, which are not hostile, which question the party's leading role not in general but over specific issues, such as, for instance, the economy. We firmly reject even these views, not out of some kind of feeling of party prestige but we can say, out of concern for the national interest. This is because it is impossible to build socialism in our country without the leading role of the party.

[Pinter] I believe that at its last session the Central Committee gave a fairly unambiguous reply to this.

[Nemeth] Indeed, at its most recent session the Central Committee laid down the tasks of the further development of our economic management system. In the course of doing this, it once again stressed that in the sphere of economic construction the party's primary task was the determining and asserting of economic policy as well as the supervising of its execution. At the same time it does not take on the tasks of state and economic organs and leaders nor does it assume their responsibilities. They themselves must accept the responsibility for their own tasks. Parallel to that, we are also warning the party organizations against getting involved in concrete economic issues. However, we are encouraging them to assist the realization of economic tasks and good initiatives by providing political persuasion, the gaining of mass support and by correct cadre work.

[Pinter] According to your personal prognosis, how long is the time needed for this to become clear and unambiguous for everyone, namely, for party organizations, those working in the apparatus and also for the economic production units?

[Nemeth] Well, I believe that we must work for this consistently and continuously. It is possible to ensure that this becomes understood in general within a fairly short space of time. However, for this to become a process without interruptions we will have to work for years and years. After all, the generations that are now growing up will also have to be made to understand all that we have been talking about now.

[Pinter] And now follows another quotation: The party considers its own activity to be serving the people; it directs but does not instruct, leads but does not rule and it condemns even the slightest abuse of power. This sentence quoted from Central Committee's report submitted to the 12th congress is familiar to many people. It is a very significant statement. Perhaps it has the most to say about the mutual trust between the party and the masses. What is the role of this trust in the exercise of power today?

[Nemeth] The congressional statement you have just quoted contains very weighty historical lessons. We should always bear in mind that the reason why the trust placed by the masses in the party and socialism could be revived was due to our policy of taking realities into account, the accompanying style of work sincerity and openness and, last but not least, due to the nature of the party's activity which has been defined by the notion of service. Without putting right the earlier mistakes the consolidation of workers' power could not have been achieved, nor could the historic task of the socialist reorganization of agriculture have been realized. The same applies also to the reform of the exonomic management system which has brought about lively activity both in the economy and in social processes. Finally, the political stability, our people's great achievement, could not have been attained either.

It is the protecting and strengthening of this latter that is the major precondition for ensuring that we can also overcome the tasks still facing us. Our people's trust in the party is the source of our strength. We must build, as it is quite possible to do so, on the foundations of this trust. However, it must never be abused. Trust has to be worked for over and over again. We must not forget the lessons of history, namely, that it is not the task of the communists and the leaders to issue orders, on the contrary, their duty is to be persuasive and to set a good example. Those who fill positions of power have no more rights but more duties than others. They are not infallible as, unfortunately, some still believe even today.

It is still true today that no enemy or opposition of any kind can cause as much damage to the cause of socialism as the abuse of power and trust. I think that Comrade Kadar was right when he once explained that a person could find himself in a difficult situation in two different circumstances. The first of these is when he falls into the hands of the class enemy and the second is when he is entrusted with power. The person who is given power by the community faces a great test.

[Pinter] There again, not everybody is suited to fill such a post. We should bluntly state now that we have come to this point. You mentioned yourself that there are those who abuse this power. There are those who do not increase the prestige of power through their activities. This may be due to their lack of ability or abuse of power and trust or, indeed, due to unlawful financial gain.

[Nemeth] I would like to say, first of all, that we should not provide grounds for generalizations based on individual cases of poor conduct on the part of some leaders. Although I will talk about the negative aspects of this subject, let me say first of all that in whatever sphere of society we may decide to examine the work and conduct of leaders, we may reach the conclusion that the overwhelming majority of them come up to the increasing requirements, are adapting themselves to the changing conditions, deserve trust and recognition owing to their devoted work.

Naturally, this can be no excuse for the situation in which unsuitable people can also be entrusted with positions of leadership. Even when the most careful procedures are followed it may happen that somebody cannot discharge his duties in his given post, although he may be trying to do so to the best of his ability. There is a certain amount of risk in every appointment of a cadre yet that is not the main problem. The greatest political and moral harm in the decisions concerning questions of personnel is caused by subjectivity. In other words, this is the incorrect practice whereby the basis for a decision is not the ability and performance of an individual but rather the points of personal sympathy, close ties, friendship, and partiality. The best cure for this, and for all kinds of close personal ties, is to increase the degree of democracy and openness of cadre work. In other words, this means the assertion of the requirement that conduct and the work carried out should become the basis for appointments. This requirement is not yet always fully asserted in practice. The unfavorable phenomena that can be listed under the heading of abuses of power and trust also cast a shadow on those whose work, conduct, and decency can in no way be doubted.

The party condemns the kind of leadership conduct that is contrary to our moral interpretation and is in conflict with our laws. In the case of party members the disciplinary procedure must be applied. As for those violating our laws, they must be brought to task in accordance with our laws.

[Pinter] Is that practice applied in a more rigorous way at present or can we not speak of such a trend?

[Nemeth] I think that since the negative phenomena have become more widespread in society, this is reflected in some kind of way even inside the party. However, we cannot speak in terms of some kind of major deterioration. Perhaps these phenomena can be seen better now because whenever the situation becomes difficult, the shortcomings and the negative aspects appear more visible. They rightly offend the eye even more and people make a point of speaking about them.

[Pinter] What you have said about the democratization of cadre policy inevitably means that public opinion finds out more about what is going on. It may also mean that these things have happened in the past also, it was just that people did not know much about them at the time.

[Nemeth] That is also a contributory factor. Moreover, the party publicizes on occasions violations of its discipline which result in expulsion from the party on the grounds of the nature of the offense.

[Pinter] I say in advance that perhaps it is not possible to answer my next question. In your opinion, what is a good leader like in 1984?

[Nemeth] Nevertheless, I shall try to answer. I believe that in our days, too, a general requirement is that the various posts should be filled by people -- and I apply this to party members and people outside the party -- who politically and professionally are suited, have an ability to lead, live, and work according to the requirements of socialist morals, and I add, the opinion of their contemporaries concerning them should reflect such. This also belongs to the democratization of cadre work.

I, however, select out the characteristics such as a disposition for initiative and levelheadedness, discipline, a respect for and consideration of the opinions of others, personal exemplification. It also is a just requirement in 1984 that the attitude of all those who have been placed by trust in leading posts should be characterized not by making excuses, but by an endeavour for a solution. I also underline the importance and need for enthusiasm, which often appears as an item in short supply nowadays, as well as the bolder promotion of young people.

Cadre work is especially timid in the promotion of young people. It is interesting that comrades of ours, who after liberation already were entrusted with important posts at the age of 20-22 years, consider today's 30-35 year-olds to be too young for filling similar posts; however, the qualifications of today's young people are far above those of the people 40 years ago.

[Pinter] Why is this so?

[Nameth] It is very difficult to find an explanation for this. I believe that this wall can be broken through with collective effort, and it must be broken through, because a receptiveness toward the new fills an increasingly important role in our advance. Naturally, a receptiveness toward the new is not only the virtue of the youth, because a 50-, 60-, or 70-year-old person also can be receptive toward the new, but nevertheless this is characteristically the virtue of the youth and this must be built on more than hitherto.

[Pinter] Before this quality in many of them does not disappear in the waiting or in (?the struggle)?

[Nemeth] I believe that this quality should not disappear; rather, it should make its appearance so that we should put ourselves shoulder-to-shoulder and so that we should fight against what must be fought, in order for the mechanism to operate normally in this sphere too. Therefore, if one starts working, let us say a young intellectual, he should complete the school of practice, and in accordance with his abilities, he should acquire a free course so as to be able to advance, to develop his abilities to an even fuller extent. [words indistinct]

[Pinter] (?You put your soul) in the question of who is a good leader in 1984 or at least, you listed some criteria of this. These people are here in the country, they must be found. Are the methods in selecting and finding leaders changing, perhaps?

[Nemeth] Since we already have made significant steps in the democratization of cadre work, the system of competition helps, among others, the young people who feel the ability to apply for the various posts. However, I think that the formation of attitude is the most important. However, as an example let me say that this is somewhat different in agriculture than in other spheres of the people's economy or life.

There are very many young people in very responsible positions in agriculture, presidents of agricultural cooperatives, directors of state farms, chief engineers, chief agronomists, stock breeders, etc. Therefore, if this could be accomplished there, then we should be able to accomplish it in other spheres of life, as well.

[Pinter] Let us not stop at this point, namely the selection of leaders. It is also included in the midterm appraisal of the Central Committee, and stated quite bluntly, that there had been a loosening up in citizens' discipline which naturally did not apply only to leaders. On the basis of what phenomena did the Central Committee reach this conclusion? More importantly, what means does the party have at its disposal for the correct shaping of the public spirit?

[Nemeth] If you allow me, I would like to broaden your question somewhat and will try to give you an answer within the framework of the general situation. Many different views and forms of conduct are present in our society all at the same time. Good and bad, progressive and regressive, moral and immoral aspects can all be found. However, it is of fundamental importance in considering human thought and conduct that the vast majority of people carry out their work honestly and want to prosper on the basis of their own work and not at the expense of others. It is also important that the masses support our policies but at the same time they speak up in a critical way about incorrect matters and negative phenomena.

It can be stated that there is some loosening up in society and in the behavior of communities and citizens. One can see that certain individuals make unlawful financial gains, for example, by being involved in shady dealings with goods in short supply. There are those who make an additional income through tax fraud or corruption and unlawful incomes are also acquired through bribery.

The strengthening of civic and labor discipline, the tightening up of the protection of life and property and the restricting and rolling back of the abuses and profiteering that can be experienced are all fundamental tasks and interests for society. We consider it necessary that there should be a more resolute and consistent stand taken against negative phenomena that irritate people and harm public morality and, I would add, also against those leading a life of loafing and shirking work.

[Pinter] Should we be stricter than in the past?

[Nemeth] Yes, indeed, and the legal preconditions for this should also be established. It is also important to stress that the stand taken against irregular conduct should not restrict entrepreneurial behavior and the gaining of income in accordance with performance. What is needed is the creation of a social mood in which there is strict condemnation of indiscipline that harms the community and antisocial conduct that embitters the lives of others. It is important that those who commit the offenses are not given political protection. Furthermore, we should not just become angry at the sight of the irregularities but should take action, everyone in their own sphere and in harmony with their responsibilities.

The shaping in the right direction of the public spirit is to be achieved through the means of persuasion, both in words and in writing. The mass communications media play a part in this that cannot be substituted by anything else.

They include Hungarian radio, which, in my judgement, carries out its responsible task to a high standard. The party professes the view that we should work in such a way that no one turns their backs on the cause of socialism due to our fault. It is also important that whoever violates the law is then taken to task in accordance with our laws.

[Pinter] I believe that the four decades you have spent in various party functions have contributed a great deal to what you have said. In this connection I would like to ask you, first of all, what has it meant to you to have been in various party posts over the past nearly 4 decades? I am afraid one may need to speak for hours on end to give an accurate answer to this question. Basically, I would like to ask you if you have changed, and in what way, in the course of the four decades when you have stood in the front ranks without a break.

[Nemeth] To give a brief answer to your first question, namely, what it has meant to me to have held party posts, well it amounted to, above all, political commitment, responsibility and serving the public good to the best of my ability. I have never regarded any post as being able to raise me above others. I have never considered myself to be more worthy than others. As to your question of whether I have changed over the years, I would answer with a yes. I believe I have changed continuously and in many respects. Man is shaped by life and experience.

[Pinter] Let me ask you what have been the most important lessons of the nearly 4 decades since the liberation? I mean the lessons for you, as a politician, and besides the importance of trust.

[Nemeth] In the first place, I would put among the lessons the fact that, in my view, there is only one possible way for the advance of our country and the prosperity of our people, namely, the path of socialism. To take part in the building of socialism is equivalent to serving the national interest. I would closely link to this, that we may build the future on stable foundations in a close alliance with the community of socialist countries and the USSR, which liberated our country.

The lessons of the time that has elapsed since that historic turning point also confirm the idea that the party and the people, joining forces, can overcome all difficulties. The greatest strength of the party and the people lies in their unity. In other words, the relationship between the party and the masses, based on the foundations of mutual trust is the most important precondition for the political cohesion of society and the stability of people's power.

Let me also say a few words about the road we have traveled, which has not been a straight path. We have had to overcome many difficulties, sometimes even our own errors. Not everything has come about in the way we originally imagined or planned. However, we can be proud of what we have achieved as a result of the efforts of our people. The achievements of our people deserve appreciation. I believe it is very important that the new generations should also become acquainted with the great many struggles, the devoted work and efforts embodied in our historic achievements. They should also become convinced that the protecting and multiplying of these achievements are our joint task.

[Pinter] Meanwhile, I am looking at my watch and time is almost up. I would still like to ask -- perhaps I should approach this question in a more elegant manner -- the question is: The love of one's country; what comes to your mind when you hear this phrase?

[Nemeth] First of all, let me talk about it in general terms. What comes to my mind is that the love of the socialist homeland means responsibility felt for the fate of the country, and it means the active attitude of the citizen. The term presupposes solidarity with the forces of socialism and progress and with the oppressed, and the cultivation of friendship among peoples.

Now, let us look at it more closely. It is very important that sober national self-respect should exist. The pride of our people over its outstanding achievements emanates from a justified national feeling. National sentiment cannot easily be expressed in words, but I am sure that everyone has experienced such pleasant moments, which were caused by this sentiment. I am not ashamed to admit that when the Hungarian national anthem was heard at the Moscow Olympics, and our national flag was hoisted on the tallest mast, and tears appeared in the eyes of Zoli Magyar [Hungarian gymnast] my eyes also dimmed with tears. We lived through this uplifting moment together with him and with our other Olympic champions. This sentiment has nothing to do with nationalism which has troubled the peoples, and our people among them, so much, and nor does it have anything to do with national conceit, and the lack of respect for other peoples.

National sentiment and responsibility for the fate of the homeland have to operate even when the weather is cloudier, or when the situation demands, as today, greater perseverance, effort and sacrifice from everyone. Together we have to find the path to defeat the difficulties and lay the foundations of faster development in the future. Deed is also the trial of the love of one's country. Put simply this means, that everyone should carry out their work to the best of their knowledge.

The person who works in a productive sphere should economize on materials and energy, he should provide a product of better quality. Administration in offices should improve, and bureaucracy should be reduced. Briefly -- the interests of our homeland and people are served best by deeds that improve competitiveness and public goodwill.

[Pinter] Thank you. Thank you for coming here to the radio, and thank you for your replies.

BRIEFS

NEW YAR, DPRK ENVOYS -- Budapest, April 28 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, met in Budapest Saturday 'Abd-al Soman Muhammad, incoming ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Yemen Arab Republic, who presented his credentials. Present was Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai. On Saturday, Pal Losonczi met Cho Chong-chol, incoming ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who presented his credentials. Present was Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 28 Apr 84 LD]

TRADE WITH USSR -- The economics section of the Soviet news agency today carries a review of Hungarian-Soviet trade relations. This year's trade protocol envisages a volume of R8.6 billion as against last year's trade turnover at some R8 billion. The report also notes that 106 investment projects supplied with Soviet equipment have been completed in Hungary; a further 27 are to be commissioned during the current 5-year-plan period. During the same period, the volume of Hungarian equipment delivered for Soviet investment projects has more than doubled. [Summary] [Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Apr 84 LD]

PRC NOT TO ACCEPT ROLE OF ANTI-SOVIET TRUMP CARD

LD020840 Warsaw PAP in English 0723 GMT 2 May 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 May -- Commenting on President Reagan's visit to China which ended yesterday, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote: "The way in which Reagan raised some issues could have easily suggest his willingness to use 'Chinese card' for the present stage of anti-Soviet policy pursued by the White House. In this context, a special meaning was added to words by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang that tension between China and the Soviet Union was detrimental for both countries and brought no advantages for either peace or stability the world over. In spite of the fact that Chinese 'terms' of normalization of relations with the USSR recalled at the same time weaken such a declaration, it does not change the fact that China wants to be guided by its own interests, especially economic one.

"It is underscored in Beijing that Vice-Premier Arkhipov due to come to Beijing soon was head of Soviet advisors and specialists who implemented broad programme of co-operation in the development of the Chinese economy in the fifties.

"Thus, the same causes which determine the present stage of the Chinese rapprochement with the U.S. do not make it possible to consciously turn China into a U.S. anti-Soviet trump card."

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS MAY DAY FACTORY MEETING

LD272126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Meetings of party organizations are taking place before the May Day. In accordance with the PZPR Central Committee resolution, members of supreme party authorities are attending the meetings. Today Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee, is participating in a meeting in a Warsaw pump factory. During the meeting an appeal on celebrating the May Day in a dignified manner was adopted and reports concerning the elections to people's councils were examined. The activity of trade unions in the factory to date was also discussed. The implementation of the production tasks in the first quarter of the year was spoken of as well.

STANISLAW KALKUS VISITS MINE WORKERS 30 APRIL

LD020730 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Politburo member Stanislaw Kalkus, accompanied by representatives of the Konin lignite mine, paid a visit today to miners from the (?Lukstow) open cast mine. During his stay, Stanislaw Kalkus met with the work forces operating the machinery, the excavators, and [word indistinct] showing interest in the working and living conditions of the entire miners' fraternity. Also, on his own behalf and that of the Cegielski work force, he conveyed to them best wishes on the occasion of the holiday of the working class.

WALESA LEADS SOLIDARITY CROWD BY MAY DAY PODIUM

NC011317 Paris AFP in English 1259 GMT 1 May 84

[Excerpt] Gdansk, May 1 (AFP) -- Nobel Peace Prize winner Lech Walesa today led a crowd of several thousand demonstrators past the official May Day podium here despite three baton charges by police.

Mr. Walesa and his supporters made victory signs and chanted slogans in support of the banned Solidarity trade union. Later Mr. Walesa, the Solidarity leader, said the May Day counter-demonstrations called by leaders of the outlawed union had been "a great success". The police had tried to stop them "but we were too many", he said.

Several thousand people opposed to the regime of General Wojciech Jaruzelski were still demonstrating in Gdansk at the end of morning. Outside the former headquarters of Solidarity, riot squads used water cannon, batons, and tear gas to disperse several thousand demonstrators, who regrouped further away.

At the home of Mr. Walesa where a Solidarity emblem hung from the window, militiamen charged a crowd of several thousand young people trying to hold a rally and chanting "No freedom without Solidarity".

Mr. Walesa, on returning home laughed off the police action: "They have already washed my windows and now they're dousing everyone leaning out... [Words indistinct] very happy about what happened today in Gdansk."

ATTEMPTS TO ORGANIZE DISTURBANCES 'UNSUCCESSFUL'

LD011845 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Boycott calls have not had any effect on the progress of the May Day holiday. In Poland as a whole there were far more participants in the May Day processions than a year ago -- about 8 million. Attempts to organize distrubrances undertaken in the tri-city, Warsaw, and Czestochowa were unsuccessful.

It has to be said with regret that it was attempted to use for this purpose people gathered in the Church of the Holy Trinity in Gdansk, Saint Stanislaw Kostka's and Saint John's in Warsaw, and the Holy Virgin Mary in Czestochowa. People observing this have asked whether the time has not come to chase the political peddlers out of the temples. However, it should be stressed that the significant number of participants in the services at (?those) churches attended exclusively for religious purposes.

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS END; TV COVERAGE EXTENDED

LD011829 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] The over 5-hour-long May Day celebrations in Warsaw ended at 1500, having been attended by many more Varsovians and residents of Warsaw's urban voivodship than a year ago. Warsaw television extended its relay from the procession by over 100 minutes.

At 1757, the London news agency REUTER reported from Warsaw that witnesses of the parade in the capital claimed that the celebrations lasted no longer than 2 hours, and that the television coverage lasted long after the end of the celebrations only with multiple repeats of the same scenes, showing crowds. Our bulletin responds to this REUTER dispatch by noting that Varsovians who, having gone along the route of the procession only once, managed to return home for a late supper with great difficulty.

'SUMMARY JUDICIAL PROCEDURES' ANNOUNCED

NC011516 Paris AFP in English 1409 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Warsaw, May 1 (AFP) -- Riot police using tear gas and water cannon charged crowds demonstrating in support of the banned Solidarity trade union in several Polish towns today as thousands of marchers defied the authorities and took to the streets.

A number of May Day marches were held in the northern port of Gdansk, home of Solidarity leader and 1983 Nobel Peace Prize winner Lech Walesa. Mr. Walesa led some 2,000 people chanting pro-Solidarity slogans and giving the Solidarity "v" for victory signs past the town's official May Day podium. ZOMO [Citizen's Militia Mobilized Reserve] riot police charged the demonstrators, but "there were too many of us", Mr. Walesa said. He said the demonstrations had been "a great success". Another 2,000 marchers formed a procession to march to a monument to slain workers outside the town's Lenin Shipyards, but were kept back by police. Elsewhere in the town, police used tear gas, batons, and water cannon to disperse crowds outside the former Solidarity headquarters and Mr. Walesa's home, but the demonstrators regrouped immediately.

In the steel area of Huta Warszawa, north of the capital, riot police and militia charged some 2,000 demonstrators chanting "Solidarity will live" but a 6,000-strong crowd re-formed outside the steelworks, swelled by people coming out at the end of the morning shift. Earlier, the riot police charged some 16,000 people leaving St. Stanislas' Church in Huta Warszawa, where a service had been taken by Father Jerzy Popieluszko, who had already been charged with abusing the priesthood for political purposes.

In the northern post of Szczecin, eyewitnesses said, some 7,000 demonstrators held their ground despite several charges by the ZOMO. In Warsaw, about 400 people took refuge in St. John's Cathedral after militia and riot police charged them with batons, tear gas, and water cannon. They were charged again when they came out waving Solidarity banners and chanting "Long live Walesa".

There were similar scenes elsewhere in the capital, particularly near a statue of Copernicus several hundred metres (yards) from the cathedral, where almost a thousand people formed a procession after leaving chuch. There was also trouble outside the Cathedral of Czestochowa in the south, when about 1,000 people came out chanting "We will not give up". In the southern town of Wroclaw, police used batons to disperse a small crowd chanting "Solidarity", then combed the streets using tear gas to prevent any further crowds gathering.

Several dozen people were arrested during today's demonstrations, according to reports, but no official reference has been made to them or to the anti-government demonstrations, which the authorities had dismissed in advance as "doomed to failure". The government announced special "summary judicial procedures" for Warsaw, Wroclaw, Gdansk, Czestochowa, and Bydgoszcz in the north, but denied that the move had "anything to do with May Day". The mayor of Krakow said special courts had been set up since Thursday to judge people "caught in the act" of refusing to disperse in a crowd, distributing leaflets, or carrying emblems of outlawed groups. The defendants would be tried in special courts, and would be denied the right of appeal, he added.

PARADES MORE CALM, NUMEROUS THAN PREVIOUS YEARS

LD011748 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] May Day parades of working people have marched through the streets of cities and villages for the 39th time in People's Poland. They were explicit in their unambiguous patriotic and revolutionary content, and at the same time they were more numerous and calm than was the case in previous years.

Enthusiastic people, people who are creative and ardently attached to the homeland, to workers' traditions, and to the ideals of social justice met on the routes of the May Day celebrations. Metallurgical workers and miners, farmers and soldiers, scientists and artists, veterans of the workers movement, and the youngest generation of builders of People's Poland marched on one line in the ceremonies parade. In accordance with tradition, artistic, entertaining, and sporting events started all over Poland after the May Day parades were over.

URBAN DISMISSES EFFORTS TO DISRUPT MAY DAY

LD012354 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Warsaw, 1 May (PAP) — Shortly after the end of the Warsaw May Day demonstrations, J. Urban, the PPR Government press spokesman, met foreign journalists and informed them of the progress of festivities throughout Poland.

The May 1 demonstrations, he said, were more numerous than last year and more numerous than expected, although it was envisaged that a large proportion of society would participate in the marches and meetings. The number of participants is estimated at 8 million. The demonstration in Warsaw lasted over 5 hours. More workers also participated in the demonstrations this year.

The broad participation in the May 1 demonstrations has clear political significance, in the context of appeals by the underground to workers to boycott them. The broad participation confirmed that in spite of the considerable concern about living standards and dissatisfaction with wages, the working people separate this area from their basic political support for the process of stabilization and calm and the socialist path of development of the PPR. The demonstrations in Wroclaw, Szczecin, and Jelena Gora, and in all of northwest Poland were more numerous than last year.

As is known, the government's press representative recalled, the underground called for a boycott of the demonstrations. The result of these appeals was pitiful. There was not even a trace of a response to the underground's appeals. No concern was shown over expected counterdemonstrations. On the contrary, many children participated in the demonstrations; freedom and a festive atmosphere reigned.

The underground activists had planned to interfere with the May Day holiday and made preparations for this in many towns. However, they have also suffered a fiasco in this field. The failure of the underground action, said J. Urban, bears witness to a further decrease in its popularity and organizational capabilities.

Some of you, the government press spokesman said to the journalists, will make attempts to publicize some of the incidents. This year, however, you will find it very difficult, as all the hostile events were on a small scale and lasted an unusually short time. The underground also did not succeed in organizing disturbances at a single enterprise. Not one counterdemonstration started at an enterprise, and there were not even any attempts of that kind.

The underground has used churches. Organized groups of very young people, as a rule, have set off from some of them. In practice, this applied to only four churches: St. Brigit's in Gdansk (Reverend Jankowski), St Stanislaw Kostka's in Zoliborz in Warsaw (Reverend Popieluszko and, regretfully, from St John's Cathedral in Warsaw and the cathedral in Czestochowa.

Last year, various incidents took place in 35 localities. This year, events of that kind took place only in a few towns. Last year, about 43,000 people participated in counterdemonstrations. This year, no more than 8,000 people participated. Even this figure, said J. Urban, is overestimated as, according to militia observations, the same persons were involved moving from place to place. Attempts to organize hostile manifestations were noted only in Warsaw, Czestochowa, and Gdansk. Minor incidents have taken place in other towns.

For instance, in Elblag there was a group of approximately 100 people who tried to assemble near the memorial dedicated to the December victims. The former chairman of Elblag "Solidarity," P. Kalinowski, was arrested. There were no disturbances in Wroclaw and Poznan, where there was very intensive preparation for a counterdemonstration.

J. Urban also said measures of physical constraint had not been used anywhere in Poland. Only in Warsaw and Czestochowa had water cannons been used to disperse groups of demonstrators. Among the detained and among those whose documents were checked, the surnames, well known from last year, were repeated, which is evidence of the existence in Poland of a group of people who are constantly participating in such actions.

So far, I can only say that the state authorities are highly appraising the conduct of May Day in Poland. It was a remarkable demonstration in favor of stabilization, calm, and socialist development of the country and also for peace in the world and in Europe.

Then J. Urban replied to correspondents' questions:

A correspondent from Los Angeles said that L. Walesa had passed by the rostrum together with the demonstrators. Evidently, J. Urban replied, he has changed his views and his attitude toward May Day. It is simply hard to believe such an amazing change.

Replying to the next question, the government's press spokesman made it known that 1,000-1,500 people had participated in incidents in the Warsaw region of Zoliburz and in the old city.

Replying to the next question, J. Urban made it known that a correspondent of [words indistinct] that certain correspondents had been detained and tapes and notes had been taken from them. "I cannot comment on the events, the development and context of which is unknown to me," J. Urban said.

PAPERS CONDEMN, DERIDE ATTEMPTS TO DISRUPT 1 MAY

LD020839 Warsaw PAP in English 0715 GMT 2 May 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 May -- In a commentary on May Day celebrations held for the 40th time in Warsaw this year, the ZYCIE WARSZAWY daily wrote:

"We marched in greater numbers than a year ago, than two years ago, to manifest internal need and convictions, to stress our active attitude in the struggle against still painful signs of the crisis, and to support the idea of national accord.

We also marched to counter these political concepts which [word indistinct] not on strengthening Poland as a state of all the Poles but on using our economic and cultural potential and the role we play in Europe as an instrument in the struggle against socialism and at the same time, against our fundamental national interests and aspirations connected with socialism.

"Millions of us marched in May Day parades staged according to the tradition of international solidarity of the working people. Calls for a boycott of parades were not answered. Nevertheless, some attempts were made -- on a much smaller scale than a year or two years ago -- to use this holiday for evil purposes. For struggle against realistically perceived interests of the country and the working people. The extent of these attempts (?makes) it possible to call them -- with no exaggeration whatsoever -- a narrow margin of our reality.

"On the other hand, those who organized these attempts, understood their true political purpose, and consciously tried to refer in the Polish street to either applause or support of forces which are unfriendly, hostile to Poland deserve firm and unequivocal condemnation."

The daily TRYBUNA LUDU commenting on the May Day march here stressed with satisfaction that "this year's parade was attended by distinctly more people than last year", and pointed to a clearly bigger number of youth participating in the May Day march.

The paper called this "an important and politically significant fact which proves that most of the lost generation is slowly finding its place". The paper went on to say that "smaller and bigger attempts were undertaken also this year to disturb the holiday, in accordance with calls disseminated in the air. Today or tomorrow we will hear from these same source of how 'important and dignified' they were," the daily remarked ironically referring to attempts to hold counter-marches which were only "a narrow margin". In conclusion, TRYBUNA LUDU expressed hope that next year, the May Day march will be even greater.

POPE'S 1 MAY REMARKS ON VALUES, UNEMPLOYMENT

LD012010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] During his weekly audience in St Peter's Square in Rome, Pope John Paul II referred to the May Day holiday which is being celebrated. He stressed that it reminds us of the values of labor-based civilization, as opposed to ideolgies which proffer civilizations of pleasure, indifference, or escape. Furthermore, he stated that the greatest burden of the world of labor is unemployment.

SOLIDARITY PLANNING CONSTITUTION DAY PROTESTS

AU021113 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1001 GMT 2 May 84

[Excerpt] Activists of the banned Polish trade union Solidarity are planning additional demonstrations for tomorrow -- the Day of the Constitution.

PRICE REDUCTIONS ANNOUNCED; MORE POSSIBLE

Conditions Now Exist

LD301851 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] The Government Press Office reports that conditions now exist for lowering the negotiated prices of many goods.

Post-seasonal price reductions have already been applied to shoes and other footwear, and clothing made from textiles and knitwear. Expected deliveries and estimates of stocks held by retailers justify the reduction of prices for goods such as coin purses, souvenirs, lighting fixtures, some toys, floor polish, drinking glasses, goods made from artificial materials, and many other sundry items. There is also a possibility of price reductions on some foods, such as jams, fruit preserves, and frozen goods. Prices of dairy products are under review.

TU Protest Letter to Jaruzelski

AU301819 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Apr 84 p 4

[Text] To Army General Wojceich Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers:

The Collegium of Chairmen of National Trade Union Organizations, which met in Warsaw on 13 March 1984, expresses its discontent with the recent decisions of importance for the existence of the working people, namely, the decisions to increase the producer prices for raw and other materials and to ration liquid fuels.

We are concerned that such fundamental decisions applying to our people as a whole are made without any consultations with trade unions. In our view and in line with the principles of the economic reform, the decisions on increases of producer prices will -- as in previous years -- cause general increases in retail prices countrywide, and consequently will lower the already low standards of living of the basic segments of our society.

Despite the assurances made by representatives of the government that food prices would not be raised, we continue to note consistent food price hikes. Trade unions are in possession of evidence showing that those assurances are not being honored. We also ask the citizen premier to take effective measures with regard to the granting of vacations in the GDR, which require no foreign exchange and with whose administration the voivodship authorities have been entrusted without our approval. We ask for the necessary action in that connection and for the ensurance that trade unionists have a genuine influence in granting the aforementioned vacations.

Signed: Wlodzimierz Lubanski, chairman of the Federation of the Collegium of Chairmen of the Federation of the Metal Industry Trade Unionists, Warsaw, 13 March 1984

Protest Letter to Rakowski

AU301811 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Apr 84 p 4

[Text] To Vice Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski:

Subject: The federation's position on increases in prices for consumer goods and services.

The Federation of Metal Workers Trade Unions submitted its views on the proposed food price hikes as early as 12 December 1983. Those views were based on extensive consultations carried out through special polls and discussions in over 400 trade unions organizations in plants.

On 2 January 1984 the Collegium of Chairmen of National Trade Union Organizations announced its stand on food price hikes, and this stand was subscribed to by the Federation of Metal Workers Trade Unions. Despite those stands, the government continues to follow its own price policy, without consulting trade unions.

This is illustrated by the introduction on 1 March 1984 of price hikes for the following raw materials: iron ore, coal, coke, and electric energy. Those price hikes resulted in increases in producer prices for iron, steel, aluminum, and zinc as of 1 April 1984. Most recently occasional price hikes have also been observed in retail prices for articles and services, including gasoline, razor blades, fish, and radio and television subscriptions. Such practices undermine the credibility of trade unions, which are treated as a facade for government measures. The aforementioned decisions have resulted in an enormous inflow of protests via telexes, letters, telephone calls, and delegations to our federation. They all express considerable discontent among the people with the methods by which the central state authorities pursue their economic policy.

The workers class wants answers to various questions such as:

-- Why is it that the economic reform mechanism, which protects the private sector, is helping to impoverish the workers class?

-- Why is it that successive price hikes are being introduced especially prior to the people's council elections, which may affect the results of the election?

-- Why is it that the struggle against inflation is helping to shift the burden of the crisis onto the backs of the working people?

We also inform you that the telexes received by our federation recall that the report issued by the Central Committee commission appointed to explain the reasons for and the course of social conflicts in Polish history contains the formulation: "The lack of consultations, and the price decisions that take the people by surprise have caused tension and outbursts of the workers class' discontent."

In connection with the above we demand:

1. absolute observance of the principle that trade unions should be consulted on all planned prices hikes as provided for by Article 6 relating to Articles 21, 24, 25, and 29 of the Trade Union Law;

2. abolition of regulated and contracted prices, which serve as a screen for bad management and bad organization; prices should be based on the correct calculations of costs that eliminate waste and bad economy;

3. placing of the burden of the crisis equally on all the people and not on just the employees of the socialized economy and pensioners;

4. necessary measures against social individuals who become rich by dishonest methods at the cost of the working people; and

5. definition of a correct social minimum fixed on the strength of the real cost of living; this minimum should include a package of the necessary goods that can be bought at feasible prices and that can be modified from time to time.

Presenting the views of its members, the federation expects the central authorities to take action to ensure that the workers class becomes a true comanager of the country, one which is able to influence the working people's vital interests.

Signed: Wlodzimierz Lubanski, chairman of the federation; Bogdan Nowak, first deputy chairman of the federation Warsaw,

Warsaw, 13 March 1984

Antiprofiteering Controls

AU260739 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Apr 84 p 5

[Text] PAP -- Public opinion has been reacting sharply for a long time to cases of exploiting the crisis and market difficulties in order to become rich illegally.

So-called boutiques, private and franchise shops, and some Polonian firms are a subject of particular criticism. Goods sometimes reach these establishments which have been procured in the socialized sector and are then sold at considerably higher prices. This practice is accompanied by violations of the antispeculation and taxation rules, as well as by violations of the principle of equity adopted in civil law. These problems were also raised during the recent National Conference of PZPR Delegates, especially by representatives of workers circles.

The party and government leadership has expressed its unequivocal and principled stance on this subject more than once. On the basis of this stance, various kinds of preventive activity have been and are being carried out. The need to extend and sharpen them has been reflected in a decision made by General of Arms Czeslaw Kiszczak, chairman of the Council of Ministers Committee for the Observance of Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline. General Kiszczak has recommended nationwide action aimed at eliminating illegal infringements and eliminating the conduct of a dishonest part of the private sector.

Establishments concerning which complaints have been made: They raise goods prices excessively, dishonestly obtain goods or components from the socialized sector, and achieve unjustifiably high profits through such activity, will particularly be the subject of control. The controls will be carried out by competent state bodies with the participation of groups of workers and consumer representatives. Society is asked to cooperate with control bodies and criminal investigation in this respect. The public will be informed about the results of the controls.

Controls Commence 24 April

AU271007 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] PAP -- Nationwide controls of the private sector commenced on 24 April, under the auspices of the Council of Ministers Committee for the Observance of Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline.

The controls embrace Polonian firms, private and franchise-operated trade outlets, including boutiques, private and franchise-operated catering establishments, and selected arts and crafts studios and service institutions. The controls are carried out by the relevant state bodies, with the joint participation of groups of workers; representatives of social, youth, and womens organizations; and representatives of consumer organizations.

A coordinating team is active in every voivodship; at central level, this team is led by Brigadier General Jerzy Cwiek, deputy commander in chief of the Citizens Militia.

Let us remind our readers that this latest initiative by the commission is aimed above all against those who are taking advantage of the existing socioeconomic difficulties in order to become excessively and unjustifiably rich, who cheat the state and consumers, and who use honest people in a way which violates social justice.

This is not the first time that the Council of Ministers Committee for the Observance of Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline, with its innovative coordinating activity, has met halfway society's expectations concerning combatting the spreading of evil. The guiding thought of the operation's initiators is that the modest national product, produced under the difficult conditions we are experiencing today, should be honestly distributed and that the economic difficulties should be evenly spread between all social milieus.

The public will be regularly informed about the results of this socially necessary operation. A meeting of the committee presidium on 24 April in Warsaw was devoted to issues connected with the nationwide controls.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON FOOD SUPPLY

AU261348 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 24 Apr 84 pp 1, 3

[Interview given by Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture and food economy, to Marek Przybylik: "Management or Toil?"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Przybylik: Years ago, in an agricultural discussion published in ZYCIE WARSZAWY, it was said that what is important is not so much whether agricultural policy is good or bad as whether it is constant.

Zieba: I did not say this because we had succeeded in a few matters and positive trends were establishing themselves. I said it because we have examples of how rural areas react to any drastic change.

One of the constant principles of agricultural policy is to relate plant production to animal production. I have been attacked because of the unprofitability of animal production. It was said even in November and December that the procurement of livestock would end at the beginning of the year, and that such a policy must end in disaster. Look what happened in the end. See the difference between what rural areas said and what the Main Statistical Office has recorded?

The free market prices of grain are the lowest in 3 years. We have also overcome the problem of potatoes. The Politburo used to occupy itself with potatoes every year during the last decade. We have had no problem with them since last fall. The rural cooperatives have understood that they must learn to obtain edible potatoes, cooperate with farmers, and treat the subject of potatoes seriously and not leave it to chance. Thanks to this we now have enough instant mashed potatoes, potato chips, and potato puree, and various other kinds of potato products.

Przybylik: What about meat?

Zieba: It would be dishonest of me to tell people that we will solve the problem of meat in 1, 2, or 3 years' time, and that there will then be enough meat. There will not be enough because the development of hog breeding is restricted by the fodder base and by Polish grain production. We will no longer be obtaining grain for Polish animal breeding from American fields. I probably need not explain why. I am not promising that there will be a rapid increase in breeding. The Sejm program foresees 62 kg of meat for every person in 1990. Someone has said that this is a survival program, but I would rather have a feasible program than one based on promises and dissappointments.

Let us be honest. If we succeed in speeding up land reclamation, putting lime on the soil, protecting plants, and introducing new plant varieties, and if the organization of procurement, supplies, and services to farmers improve, then the resultant improvement in plant production may speed up animal breeding.

However, animal breeding will rise at a slow rate. One cannot make any jumps in plant production, and the same will apply to animal production.

Przybylik: Most people realize this. But can one already talk about abolishing the rationing of flour, buckwheat, sugar, and butter? This often depends not on production, but on turnover.

Zieba: Of course this is not so much a problem of production as one of processing and of the organization of turnover. If in summer we procure 40 million liters of milk a day and in winter 20 million, then the right supplies of milk products require good work organization and good storage facilities so that enough supplies can be stockpiled in summer to last the whole year. People say there is enough butter because they buy butter that has been manufactured 6 months earlier and then say that there is enough butter to last over 6 months.

In the meantime, butter supplies only cover 1 month, and old butter reaches shops because storage men sometimes cannot be bothered to rearrange the stored butter, and sometimes a voivoda, for example in the Olsztyn Voivodship, will decree that only fresh butter may be supplied to local shops.

Przybylik: There would certainly be no shortage of butter if there were more margarine, oils, and other fats. Perhaps we should commence abolishing the rationing of flour and buckwheat? Since the prices of these have risen, they cost more than the free market price of grain, so the argument that farmers and holders of agricultural plots are buying them for fodder is not valid.

Zieba: But we are still importing 3.5 million metric tons of grain for consumption purposes because Polish grain production is too small, and 80 percent of the Polish grain is rye. Yet there is nothing worse than eliminating and then restoring ration coupons. Besides, buckwheat and flour are still considerably subsidized.

Przybylik: Mr Minister, why are producers subsidized in Poland and not products? Food in most countries is subsidized, including in the West. However, it is goods in shops that are subsidized there, and not in industry. It would be better for the processing industries, for the economy, and for consumers if subsidies were transferred to the shops.

Zieba: I believe I will have to put this question to my minister colleagues, and not only to them. I believe we are faced with a serious discussion about transferring subsidies from industry to trade. This would settle a lot of matters in the processing industries. It would help us gain a clearer picture about who is producing and for how much. It would also help us make a better assessment of those who produce better and more cheaply.

Przybylik: Someone said at the ZSL Congress that a minister's work must be very hard if three ministerial posts have changed hands between the last congress and the one before. However, farmers still have to toil as before. Is managing really more difficult than toiling?

Zieba: I used to toil myself, so I can say that managing really is more difficult than toiling.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR

AU301315 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1117 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/4/1984 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received, on Monday, April 30, Luis Quartin, who presented his credentials as ambassador of the Portuguese Republic in Bucharest.

Handing over the letters of credence, the ambassador conveyed Romania's president warm and friendly greetings from the president of Portugal, Antonio Ramalho Eanes, as well as his profound admiration for the activity unfolded to the efforts made for the cessation of the arms race and for the establishment of a climate of detente and peace.

In the ambassador's address stress is laid on the growing course of the manysided relations between the two countries, on the importance of the Romanian-Portuguese summit dialogue for the consolidation and deepening of these relationships based on spiritual, historical and cultural affinities between the Romanian and Portuguese peoples.

Receiving the letters of credence, Romania's president cordially thanked for the wishes and asked that Portugal's president be conveyed a warm message of good health and personal happiness and the friendly Portuguese people wishes of prosperity and peace.

In the Romanian president's address of reply, emphasis is placed on the fact that Romania pays special attention to developing the relations of traditional friendship and collaboration with Portugal, to deepening the political dialogue and further expanding the Romanian-Portuguese economic, technico-scientific and cultural relations, in keeping with summit understandings, as the promotion of a broad bilateral cooperation meets the interests of the Romanian and Portuguese peoples, of the cause of peace, security, detente and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world.

Throwing into prominence Romania's concerns over the unprecedented tension worldwide, the address shows that the major issue of our epoch is the cessation of the arms race and a passage to disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all, the elimination of the danger of a new war, which would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe. Starting from the particularly serious situation in Europe, Romania - the address shows - is for the cessation of the emplacement of new American missiles in the continent and, at the same time, for the cessation of the application of the nuclear countermeasures announced by the USSR, for the resumption of the Soviet-American negotiations to reach an adequate accord on the complete elimination of medium-range missiles from Europe and of any nuclear weapons in general. In this context, it was stressed that all European states should step up their efforts to check the current course of the international policy, to prevent Europe's and mankind's destruction.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI VISITS TURKEY

For Ankara reportage on the visit to Turkey by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, including his talks on bilateral trade and technical relations with Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu, see the Turkey section of the 25 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS MAY DAY RALLY, 30 APRIL

AU301933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/4/1984 -- On April 30 in the afternoon, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and Romania's president, Elena Ceausescu and the other members of the RCP and Romanian state leadership attended a civic rally organized by the Bucharest Municipality RCP Committee to mark May Day, the day of international solidarity of the working people.

The anniversary of this day, a traditional holiday dear to the Romanian people, acquires special significance in Romania as it takes place under the sign of two important events: the anniversary of 45 since the broad antifascist and antiwar demonstrations on May 1, 1939 and of four decades since the foundation of the United Workers' Front, a highly significant political act which led to the strengthening of the working class' role in the August 1944 antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation.

Participating in the civic rally were also members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and government, party members since the years of underground activity, executives of central institutions, of mass and public organizations, representatives of worker collectivities in Bucharest.

Heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest and foreign press correspondents were also present.

After the opening speech made by Gheorghe Pana, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Bucharest Municipality RCP committee, mayor-general of the capital city, Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, spoke about the significance of the event.

A festive show was given then dedicated to May Day.

Marking the same event, festive meetings were held in the county seats of Romania, during which first secretaries and secretaries of the county party committees took the floor.

DJILAS' ARREST, CRITICISMS OF TITO REBUTTED

AU291855 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Kosta Krajincevic commentary from the "Sunday at 10" feature]

[Text] Two events that occurred last week managed for a short while to turn the public's attention away from the essential, the greatest, and most important problems of our life. The first of these two events was recorded by the daily press in two brief reprots. One of these said that a group of citizens had been taken to the Belgrade Secretariat for Internal Affairs. This group of citizens had been found in an apartment at a meeting held for the purpose of carrying out hostile activities. The second report said that all members of this group had been released after questioning and had returned to their homes. The fact that Milovan Djilas was one of the group provided a special [word indistinct] to this event, and this was particularly attractive for a segment of the world press.

However, our public lost its curiosity for details and sensationalist stories once it had learned that Milovan Djilas was one of the group. It has already been well known for a sufficiently long time what this former Communist and slandered of his country in the foreign political arena wants and what he can do with his illegal or semilegal involvement in domestic circles. This is already an old song with worn out words which no longer excites or alarms anyone who has any sense. Why then was the intervention of the organs of the internal affairs necessary?

For a long time it has been known that so-called discussion meetings in private apartments are fashionable. They are attended by people who are chosen because they hold similar ideological views that are rather removed from the ideology of this society. The participants in such meetings, which are presided over by people the likes of Milovan Djilas, do not find the existing social institutions sufficient for their liberalism, social institutions in which frequently quite opposing opinions are expressed through a free democratic dialogue. What kind of liberalism is this and what interests does it serve if it cannot be included in the broad social framework, but is a part of [words indistinct] and illegal activity.

The action of the security organs has provided an answer to precisely this question. For one can be tolerant, but not naive. Besides, is there a country in the world whose system, even if it is the most democratic possible, allows secret hotbeds directed at destroying it to be formed under its wing? It is precisely because these kinds of ideological groups should not develop into a phenomenon of dangerous destructive proportions that society makes it known that it is neither blind nor deaf and that it is capable of using the means made available by the system.

The second case was given greater publicity and was the subject of political discussions. To remind you: Rajko Djuric, poet and POLITIKA journalist, tackled a theme from our party's history with the wish to prove the need for the political rehabilation of certain people who in the prewar years, being accused of Trotskyism, were criticized by our party leadership, expelled from the party as factionalists, or disappeared in Stalin's purges.

In a lengthy article published in KNJIZEVNA REC, Rajko Djuric argued this appeal using a great number of quotations taken from the prewar issues of PROLETER, mostly those written by Tito and Kardelj. What is involved are more or less well-known articles by our two revolutionaries who, in the period of a fierce antifactional struggle when it was necessary to preserve not only the party's integrity but also its existence, exerted maximum efforts and revolutionary zeal to avoid all dangers that [words indistinct] the further development of the movement.

However, by the manner of his presentation, by his selection of quotations, and by the way in which he linked those quotations, Djuric used these articles to suggest another thesis that has no connection with the original goal. Namely, he suggests a link between the leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party of that day and the Stalinist liquidations of the Yugoslav cadres in the USSR. In fact, Djuric claims quite explicity that at that time, in the struggle against Trotskyism, the leading figures of our movement acted in the same or similar manner as the ideologists in the USSR. Or, in other words, that our party and Tito, as its most prominent figure, had all characteristics of Stalinist ethics and Stalinist methods of activity. No one has even gone that far, not even those in circles which are the least favorably inclined toward our country and our policy. We have frequently been accused of all sorts of things both from abroad and within the country, but we have never been accused of Stalinism. The truth has always been recognized that we were able to come to grips with Stalinism with our bare hands and that we were able to free ourselves of its doctrines.

Now, many years later in an article entitled "Debt to Truth," Rajko Djuric denies this fact and fails to pay, for the sake of truth, more attention to Tito's words" "For our party," Tito wrote in the foreword to his collected works, "which was then in the midst of sharp class conflicts and social struggle, it was a basic requirement to strengthen the revolutionary movement's unity, to strengthen the role and authority of the party as a vanguard force. We did this to a great extent by defending and popularizing the Soviet Union as a country of socialism. By defending the need for the movement's unity and by defending the revolution's line, we justifiably attacked everything that weakened this unity, regardless of the subjective intentions of individual people." With this, Tito actually explains why certain phenomena in our movement were described as Trotskyism and why sometimes the proponents of these phenomena were proclaimed to be Trotskyites.

Had the author of the article in KNJIZEVNA REC really paid attention to the truth, then it should have been clear to him that the party's attitude toward Trotskyism in those difficult days had to be appropriate to certain historic facts, something that Tito, too, points out in the aforementioned foreword.

The Djuric episode was quickly ended. the basic organization of the POLITIKA newspaper sharply criticized Djuric's positions, and Djuric completely accepted the criticism. The basic organization has given him his last warning, while the Stari Grad Communal Committee has expelled him from the LC.

VOJVODINA PRESIDENCY CONSIDERS SECURITY SERVICES

LD271813 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1307 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Novi Sad, 27 Apr (TANJUG) -- At today's session, chaired by Djordje Radosavljevic, the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina examined a report on the provincial secretariat for internal affairs state and public security service's work in the last year. The Presidency assessed that the internal affairs organs had successfully executed their tasks and that they had made their full contribution to the functioning of security in the Serbian SR and in the unified security system in the country as a whole. The state and public security services have also very intensively developed their activity to further socialize security matters, impart information to sociopolitical organizations and assemblies of sociopolitical communities, offer skilled and other assistance to working people and citizens, and strengthen social self-protection.

The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina concluded that internal affairs organs enjoy the confidence of working people and citizens, founded upon the organs' responsible execution of everyday tasks and their consistent implementation of the principles of legality in their work, as well as their enhanced labor discipline. This lays an even greater obligation upon the members of the internal affairs organs to take a responsible attitude toward all rights and duties as established in law.

The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina also examined a number of matters relating to the further orientation of the state security service within the scope of the legally established powers and obligations. It concluded that in the present rather difficult socioeconomic situation in the country, all factors of social self-protection are confronted by very responsible tasks, above all that of offering vigorous opposition to all forms of attack undermining our community's socioeconomic and political foundation.

At the Presidency session it was emphasized that the security service, which is celebrating its 40th anniversary this year, was created in 1944 by decision of Comrade Tito. As an expression of the development of the revolution and an important protagonist in strengthening the revolutionary achievements, the state and public security service must continue to confirm its unwavering orientation toward socialist self-management and the policy of the independence and autonomy of the SFRY.

DETENTION, CHECKS SUITABLE FOR 'ILLEGAL' MEETINGS

AU261834 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Apr 84 p 2

[Slobodan Vukmirovic commentary: "From Another Angle: The Meeting in 40 Knez Miletina Street"]

[Excerpts] Luckily we do not live in a country and in such a society in which it is a usual thing and in which the news leaves us quite cold that some 30 people gathered and were then detained somehwere in our vicinity one evening "under the well-founded suspicion" -- as the official report says -- that "the gathering took place for the purpose of hostile activity." All this happened a few days ago, Friday night in Belgrade, at 40 Knez Miletina Street. For this reason, all this and everything in this connection deserves more than some 15 lines of the published official news.

It is already high time that we no longer make "mysteries" in public about political opposition activity -- be it when it is expressed by written word, secret meetings, or when it escalates to the criminal planting of bombs. However, we will deal with all this on some other occasion....

What is involved this time is the meeting itself. We do not know what the investigations and checking will prove. Those detained may even prove that they attended some kind of innocent (perhaps a pre-Easter) party. It could even happen that all of them or most of them will soon find themselves in their homes, if they are already not there, and that everything will remain an episode for them and us.

Let us go a step further from assumptions: Has it not already become "symptomatic" that when this socialist self-managing society finds itself in attempts to get out from a development convulsion, economic or sociopolitical, it is confronted by certain strange meetings of "groups" or "organizations" or a simple activation of individuals who have never made an effort to show their good intentions?

The country is now again in convulsion, one of the most difficult since the war. All of us -- workers, the media, and prominent officials -- speak critically with all our might about the bad sides of our economic policy and about the excessive power of the structures of our politics and bureaucracy. Well, this is a dialogue in an open arena. All this is being done in an attempt to reach an action result. We are behind with this task, we mostly dwell on mere discussions, and perhaps we will never reach this result without a certain definitive ideological and political differentiation on all levels.

In this situation, even if they are not open and organized enemies of this revolution, those who gather "in groups" and in private apartments certainly are also not its friends. In this situation, the meeting in the Knez Miletina Street in Belgarde can only criticize the participants of that battle on the public scene: In this battle, it is true, "heads will also have to roll," while here certain people on the side perhaps, or quite certainly, make political combinations with visions of a society in which there is no room sometimes for socialism, sometimes for self-management, for brotherhood, and unity or -- sometimes for all this together.

If they are not against these basic values, then it is quite difficult to accept their long-lasting self-isolation, which in some cases has been provoked by an open hostile action while in others it is just barely well-meaning. The majority is made up of those who prefer discussions in hidden corners over an open public discussion in which they -- both an ordinary social democrat and a "Marxist" who cannot understand that we have not yet reached the last curve on the road to communism -- "freely think." The only thing that both of them objectively and secretly wish for is only to stir up trouble in that real battle of the society that is struggling between the weights of the past and a search for realistic roads toward the future.

These people must really be told in time firmly and clearly -- not only (or even mostly) through the reports of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs -- that they are causing trouble, that with their methods of gathering and activity they most directly undermine the achievements of this society, and this must not be tolerated by the society's defensive systems. Detentions and checks are suitable for all those who gather in large numbers and illegally in large apartments of the central city districts.

DEFEATIST, DEMORALIZING BEHAVIOR NOT TOLERATED

AU271822 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Apr 84 p 6

[R. Babic report]

[Excerpts] Despite the increased activities and involvement, the time passed since the adoption of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program has not brought us any great visible progress. According to many assessments, the problems and difficulties are increasing further as a direct consequence of the great delays, inconsistencies, inertia, and even unacceptable demands of economic and social reforms, Vasilije Vasiljevic said in the first introductory speech at the session of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Serbia yesterday.

It is encouraging, however, that the awareness and realization that we must start along a new road are strengthening. The measures proposed in this direction now should not be overestimated, but also not underestimated, he continued.

Concluding the discussion, Zika Radojlovic said that differences exist in the country as regards the approch to the reform. It is interesting that everybody speaks in the name of the same aims, Radojlovic said, but people think and behave differently under this guise.

Working people and citizens see this and they are worried. They are worried about our disunity, because the establishment of unity on the course of the Long-term Economic Stabilization Program has been delayed. Are we playing with the fate of the country? Zika Radojlovic asked, and went on to say:

It is clear that we do not accept that the debate be turned back to the beginning when we speak about the stabilization program. Our public rightly expects that the LCY Central Committee, all the organs at the federal level, and all the forums should offer a convincing proof of unity and a convincing proof that they are efficiently and competently carrying out their tasks within their responsibilities, the tasks on which we have reached agreement and which we have clearly defined.

Referring to the statements made in the discussion that we as a society are at a critical point, Zika Radojlovic said that he agreed with this assessment. However, Radojlovic added, we must persevere that all the measures taken will be well thought out:

This is a time and these are the conditions under which various kinds of defeatist moods and demoralizing behavior are possible. Even enemies, such as those who were recently found and who ended up before the internal affairs organs, are demanding room for themselves. There are still some of this sort and there were some in the past days. We will not tolerate such activities, making use of all the means which are available to a civilized state. In our society, everybody has an opportunity and a place to say critically, at its social and socialist tribunes, everything he wants to say and to influence the policy and contribute to its formation, Zika Radojlovic said.

The Presidium also discussed the realization of the action, "Nothing Must Surprise Us," in 1983. As Smajo Ljuca said in his opening speech, looking generally but also in particulars, and considering the complex situation in which we were, the assessment is that the action in 1983 was better than in the previous years.

SUKRIJA ATTACKS NATIONALISM, CRITICISM

LD281945 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Pristina, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday addressed the political aktiv of the JEDINSTVO newspaper publishing house of Pristina. He spoke about the implementation of the long-term implementation program and about the economic situation in the country. Surkrija also assessed the political situation in the province and in the country in connection with the coming session of the LCY Central Committee, the main topic of which will be the implementation of the leading ideopolitical role of the LCY and the strengthening of ideological and action unity. Excerpts from his address will be published in the JEDINSTVO holiday issue of 30 April.

Speaking about a series of contradictions and shortcomings characteristic of our environment, Sukrija warned of the attempts to criticize the foundations of our system in a situation such as this. Federal social councils are carrying a thorough analysis of those aspects of our sociopolitical system that should be reviewed. However, nothing on the basis of the system will change, Sukrija stressed, since there is no alternative to it.

One of the topical problems that will be discussed at the forthcoming LCY Central Committee session is nationalism. It is for this reason that Sukrija devoted most of his address to assessing the situation and to the measures that should be taken as a part of offensive action aimed at overcoming nationalism.

He reminded those present that nationalism is not an abstract phenomenon. It is a force that is trying to unite certain structures and elements of our society in the fight against socialist self-management.

We all know what the Albanian nationalism in Kosovo 3 years ago resulted in. Now nationalism is also raising its head in other environments, Sukrija said. He stated that although the class basis of nationalism remains the same, its manifestations and the ways in which it acts can differ. His opinion is that the LCY in general and the LC in each of the republics and provinces, in municipalities and in every basic organization and institution of our society, bears the greatest responsibility for the situation that prevails in certain environments.

Nationalism is on the offensive particularly in some environments, in the sphere of culture, in a section of the press, journalism, historiography...

Sukrija pointed to major changes that have occurred in the country, particularly in Kosovo, in the last 3 decades. An extremely large increase in the population of the province represents a major and complex economic, social, political, ideological, and national problem.

We must give a scientific and continuous explanation of the possible consequences of such development, Sukrija stressed. We must strengthen the material basis of development, we must enlighten people so that family planning becomes a conscious and responsible act of every individual.

ALBANIAN FLAG PREVENTS KOSOVO-MONTENEGRO MEETING

AU262001 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] The Presidum of the Provincial Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Kosovo pointed out that 500,000 citizens, chiefly young people, took part in ceremonies during the stay of the youth relay race in this province from 4 to 8 April. The Presidium also referred to an incident that occurred when the relay baton was taken over from the youth of Montenegro. The baton was handed over at Ribarice [Serbia] instead of at Rozaj [Montenegro] where the ceremony was to be held.

Mahmud Ali Demaj, member of the Presidium of the provincial conference, said: At the last moment before we left Pristina for Rozaj, we were warned by Montenegro that we cannot bring with us the flag of the Albanian nationality. Therefore, we decided to take over the baton at Ribarice. All this cast a poor light on the ceremony of the handing over of the youth relay baton.

The Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation noted that the youth leadership of Montenegro did not adhere to the agreement reached. It was said that the Albanian flag was an obstacle to the association of young people.

ACTIVIST SENTENCED FOR 'RACIAL HATRED'

LD271427 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1307 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Summary] Titova Mitrovica, 27 Apr (TANJUG) -- A five-man district court in Titova Mitrovica has sentenced Nazmi Ahmet Peci, a mining engineer, to 5 years' imprisonment for criminal act of provoking national, religious, and racial hatred, discord, and intolerance. The court found that from March 1981 to November 1983 he had abused his position and authority to persuade colleagues and workers of Albanian nationality not to mix with Serbs, whom he described as "bad people and bad workers" who were "ruling the mine."

He had said the time had come for the Albanians to "take over authority: there and that the demands of the Albanian irredentists during the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, and especially those of the students, were just. Peci had taken exception to his colleagues of Albanian nationality speaking Serbo-Croation.

PETKOVSKI CRITICIZES ALBANIA, BULGARIA INFLUENCE

LD291027 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0523 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Kratovo, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- Colonel General Dane Petkovski, deputy federal secretary for national defense, spoke today at a mass meeting in Kratovo organized to mark the 40th anniversary of the heroic resistance to the occupying forces' spring offensive and of the first liberation of Kratovo.

This celebration which marks our victory over the enemy forces during their spring offensive and the liberation of Kratovo, is being held in a very complex international situation, Petkovski said. New nuclear missile systems are being deployed in Europe and military forces of the military-political blocs are constantly being strengthened. This applies to those forces on the territories surrounding us.

The region of the Balkans is also increasingly attracting attention because of the situation in the Middle East and because of the events in certain countries, primarily in Albania. Purges and liquidations in that country indicate that the internal crisis is deepening. However, the Albanian leadership continues to interfere in our domestic affairs in a most flagrant way.

Statements by some high-ranking Bulgarian civilian and military leaders, in which the well-known views of Bulgarian bourgeoisie on Macedonian national history and the identity of the Macedonian nation are resurrected, are not in line with the policy of promotion of good-neighborliness and cooperation between our countries.

Yugoslavia, faithful to its peace-loving and nonaligned policy of Tito, Petkovski stressed advocates further development of good relations with everybody, particularly with the neighboring countries, on the principles of sovereignty and noninterference in the domestic affairs of others.

At the end of his speech, Dane Petkovski pointed out that because of the unstable military and political situation in the world, we have to have a strong all-people's defense and exceptionally strong armed forces. We must preserve the stability of our society, develop brotherhood and unity and national equality of our nations and nationalities, wage more resolute struggle against various deviations in our society which destroy people's morale and implement more consistently measures of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

BULGARIAN ROLE IN YUGOSLAV LIBERATION DEPRECATED

AU261951 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian in its consecutive issues from 18 April through 24 April carries a six-part series of 10,000 words based on a "lengthy study" by Mihailo Apostolski, president of the Macedonian Academy of Science and Arts, which was published in the Sarajevo journal SVESKE, no date given, under the title "Dogmatism in Bulgarian Military Theory and New Ways of Negating the Role of the National Liberation Army and the Partisan Detachments in the National Liberation War and the Revolution." The series is run in BORBA under the general title "Dogmatic Refashioning and Fabrication of History."

In the first installment, on 18 April on page 6, Apostolski refers to an article by Bulgarian historian Dimitur Dimitrov in the Bulgarian journal ISTORICHESKI PREGLED, Issue No 1, 1983, entitled "The First Army and the Yugoslav National Liberation Armies in the Kyuestendil-Skopje and Skopje-Pristina Theaters During the Fatherland War (1944-45)," which according to Apostolski elaborates on the old Bulgarian proposition that the hostile attitude of the Yugoslav leaders toward the Bulgarian Army hampered cooperation.

Apostolski says that "this is neither the first nor the last article by Bulgarian historians who do not enter into the essence of the problem why the Bulgarian People's Army was not capable of accomplishing the tasks set in the fighting in 1944, but search for an answer where they cannot find it, accusing the Yugoslav leadership. This 'accused' Yugoslav leadership enabled the Bulgarian people -- by allowing its Army to operate on the territory of Yugoslavia -- to be in a more favorable position after the end of the war at the peace conferences."

Apostolski cites the examples of cooperation between Yugoslav National Liberation Army units and the Bulgarian resistance movement, which "developed without state treaties," in 1943 and early in 1944.

In the second installment, on 19 April on page 6, Apostolski tells that after the capitulation of Imperial Bulgaria in September 1944, the new Bulgarian Fatherland Front government asked for permission to fight on Yugoslav soil in order to ensure for the Bulgarian National Army a share in the fighting against the Germans. "Soon after the end of World War II," Bulgarian historians began to claim that the Bulgarian Army "allegedly liberated the peoples of Yugoslavia." "After the Cominform Resolution of 1948, the theories of some Bulgarian historians were escalating more and more."

Apostolski then presents details on the contacts between the Main Staff of Macedonia, of the Yugoslav National Liberation Army, and the Bulgarian Army in September 1944, quoting a protocol signed in Pehcevo.

In the third installment, on 20 April on page 6, Apostolski tells how Bulgarian Army units were disarmed by the Yugoslavs in Macedonia, and how Tito in Craiova on 5 October 1944 granted a Bulgarian request that their army may participate in the fighting. The Macedonian staff then had talks with Soviet General Biryuzov in Sofia and with a Bulgarian commander.

The fourth installment, in the issue for 21-22 April on page 14, continues the story of the cooperation between the Yugoslav and Bulgarian Armies, the latter "quite naturally" being incapable of "any serious operations" against the German Army, since they had been trained for decades to regard it as invincible. Apostolski says that the old officers were retained in the new Bulgarian Army and some of the old commanders, "deeply implicated in crimes" during the occupation of Yugoslavia and Greece, were promoted.

The rest of the fourth installment, as well as the fifth installment on 23 April on page 5 and sixth installment on 24 April on page 6 deal with specific points raised in Dimitur Dimitrov's article. Apostolski refutes his allegations that the Main Staff of Macedonia refused to cooperate with the Bulgarian Fifth Army, that it held back the offensive of the Fourth Army, that it had no army of its own, and that the moral-political state of the Yugoslav units was poor. Apostolski states that the Bulgarian Fifth Army fell apart, that the offensive of the Fourth Army was broken by a single German company, that the Main Staff of Macedonia had seven divisions, and that the moral-political state of the Yugoslav units in Macedonia was excellent, considering that the Macedonian people "rose in uprising" and created a volunteer army of 15 percent of the population.

The last point raised by Dimitrov and refuted by Apostolski concerns the meeting in Pehcevo, where the Yugoslav representatives are said by Dimitrov to have refused to discuss joint operations but insisted on the recognition of the Republic of Macedonia and the cession of Pirin Macedonia. Apostolski reminds Dimitrov that "had there been a little sincerity on the side of the Bulgarian Government, it should have on its own initiative, before the meeting of the two delegations, published a declaration that it accepts the decisions of the second session of AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia] and the first session of ASNOM [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Macedonia]." Apostolski adds that the question of Pirin Macedonia was not raised then because the level of the Bulgarian delegation precluded its giving a valid opinion. The problem of Pirin Macedonia was left to be resolved by agreement, but the wish for unification of the Macedonian people was expressed in some proclamations. "Yugoslavia, as an independent state, has shown and will show interest in the fate of its peoples outside the borders of its territory. It must not allow that its peoples outside its borders are deprived of even the most basic rights, such as is the case with the Macedonians in Bulgaria who were by a simple decree renamed Bulgarians," Apostolski says.

MARINC TELLS SLOVENE SAWP ABOUT BOURGEOIS VIEWS

AU261615 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] The Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia has held a festive session on the anniversary of the formation of the Liberation Front on 27 April 1941. At the session, Liberation Front awards for this year were presented to 20 persons, including Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency. The award winners were congratulated by Andrej Marinc, president of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia. In his speech on the occasion, he referred to the place and the role of the Liberation Front, the SAWP, and the LC, as well as to some ideological and political processes in our society. Relja Atanasijevic reports:

The formation of the Liberation Front at the initiative of the Communist Party constituted one of the most important events in the history of the Slovene people and the workers movement, Andrej Marinc said in his speech this morning at the Ljubljana celebrations. Despite this well-known fact, he added, attempts are appearing of a petty bourgeois distorted presentation of relations within the Liberation Front during the war. At the same time, under the influence of various bourgeois interpretations of the contemporary crisis in the world and in our country, theses are being spread containing solutions for a way out of the crisis that suggest that power should be given to some wise selected people, which means that we should drop the illusions of socialist self-management.

Theories with slogans known for a long time, from those about liberal political pluralism up to those about a modern central European Slovenia, from the old clerical requests up to the calls for a division between the economic power of the party and the cultural power of the curates, have nothing in common with socialist self-management. The SAWP and the League of Communists, Andrej Marinc stressed, will not allow all the achievements to be devalued. In this connection, he added: A society that allows its own past to be devalued can very easily lose the prospects for its future.

Bearing in mind the economic crisis and the intensification of the basic social contradictions between social ownership and state ownership concepts, Andrej Marinc stressed that the LC should develop its activities everywhere decisions are made in the self-managing and delegate bodies, especially in the SAWP, but only on the basis of arguments, without cliches and opportunism.

KOSOVO PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES SITUATION

LD272152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1236 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Pristina, 27 Apr (TANJUG) -- As a result of the involvement of all progressive forces now, 3 years after the counterrevolution, the situation in Kosovo has substantially changed. Communists and working people of all nations and nationalities, and especially communists and other progressive forces of Albanian nationality, have scored and are still scoring significant victories over the forces of counterrevolution and have also drawn up clear programs of further overall development of the province. All this resulted in a change in the overall social, political, security, and intranational situation and relations in Kosovo.

This is how Ismailj Bajra, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium, assessed the situation at the beginning of his introductory report at today's session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, at which the implementation of the policy of national equality, the situation and relations in the province were analyzed.

He said that the majority of organizations and LC leaderships as well as other social structures devote fuller, more regular and responsible attention to further promotion of intranational relations and to the elimination of consequences of counterrevolutionary activities of Albanian nationalists and irredentists. In many environments the struggle against nationalism and its proponents has become more open, positive, and more consistent. The tendency toward cooling and disruption of intranational relations has been halted to a considerable extent while undermined confidence is being gradually regained. Examples of true brotherly togetherness, of mutual friendships and visits, of neighborly and other kinds of solidarity prevail in a great number of living and working environments, Bajra stated.

However, realization of national equality is still burdened by numerous difficulties of objective nature, contradictions, subjective shortcomings, inconsistency and by nationalistic and other antisocialist attacks and resistance. This is primarily true of the existing activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists in certain environments, who make use of all kinds of counterrevolutionary methods and actions, particularly the method of writing slogans "Kosovo--Republic" and "Ethnically Clean Kosovo," fanning an anti-Serbian and anti-Montenegrin mood, and the identification of the Serbian people with the activities of the Serbian bourgeoisie before and between the two wars and with Rankovic. They also exert psychological and physical pressure on some Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate, thus striving to fulfill their racist goal of an ethnically clean Kosovo. They also write hostile demagogic slogans about the alleged exploitation of Kosovo and discrimination toward Albanians in Yugoslavia. They attack and try to discredit Communists and cadre of Albanian nationality calling them "national traitors," "Serbofiles" and so forth.

Intranational relations in the province, Bajra remarked, are burdened by direct and perfidious forms of activity of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism and chauvinism in Kosovo and particularly toward Kosovo, which are also aimed at creating and preserving a tense situation in intranational relations, and provoking intolerance of the Albanian nationality. They demand "heavy-handedness" and try to revise and devalue the constitutional rights of the province, to reduce Albanian nationality to the status of a "national minority" and to equate it with nationalism and irredentism. They put forward the theory about the alleged lack of prospects for Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo....

We also have intensive, well-planned and coordinated hostile propaganda from abroad, especially from Albania.

The equal use of national flags of nations and nationalities for official and unofficial purposes on the basis of the existing stands of the LC and the SAWPY represented and still represents a significant factor of national equality and our socialist togetherness. Communists must resolutely fight against any kind of misuse of national and other flags for primitive nationalistic and hostile purposes, Bajra said.

Speaking more broadly about emigration, its causes and consequences, as one of the major problems that also affects intranational relations, Bajra judged that it has subsided, that the problem has been increasingly discussed at the grassroots level, and that people are more aware of the consequences and of the fact that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is increasingly becoming the common problem of all those who live in Kosovo.

Turning his attention finally to hostile policy and propaganda pursued by Albania and stating the well-known Yugoslav stands on cooperation, good-neighborliness and non-interference in internal affairs, Bajra said that the need for and importance of the signing of a conviction on interstate cultural cooperation is viewed in the same light.

Comprehensive and fruitful good-neighborly cooperation between Yugoslavia and Albania is in the objective long-term interest of our two neighborly countries. It can be gradually developed and strengthened through efforts made by both sides. This can be done on condition that the Albanian leadership stop interfering in Yugoslavia's internal affairs and stop encouraging and supporting nationalistic and irredentist actions and organizations. It should also stop with its adventurous greater Albanian, territorial claims with regard to our country, Ismailj Bajra stressed.

Concluding the discussion, which lasted almost 10 hours and which dealt with the fulfillment of national equality, Ilijaz Kurtesi, the outgoing president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, stressed that the revolutionary essence of national equality can be implemented only through consistent struggle for the implementation of the spirit of our self-management system, our Constitution and LCY program. He stated that one of the basic shortcomings lies in the fact that the LC and its organizations did not constantly follow and analyze the implementation of the policy of national equality. This applies to a section of the LC leadership. Many apparently trivial manifestations have been underestimated. However, once overlooked, they can be of serious consequence for the situation and relations on the whole. No manifestation is trivial in this sphere, from children games, the education program, employment, and housing policy to major ideological problems which impede and disrupt the implementation of our policy.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA ASSEMBLY LAUDS PROGRESS

LD261052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0758 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- At the session of all the chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Milanko Renovica submitted a report on the work of this republic's Presidency in the period between April last year and April this year. During the past few days, this report was discussed and assessed as positive by all executive organs of sociopolitical organizations. One thousand and 800 copies of the report were sent to all municipal assemblies and other organizations and communities in this republic, which is routine practice here.

The weight of overall social action, and therefore also the activity of the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina during the past 12 months, was channeled into the implementation of the first stage of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

It is the opinion of the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina that positive initial results have been attained in the implementation of stabilization policy. Despite major energy, raw material, and reproduction material supply difficulties, industrial production growth of 3 percent was attained in 1983, a bigger area of land was brought under cultivation; agricultural produce yield and marketability were increased; exports of goods and services were increased, especially into the convertible-currency area; imports were considerably reduced; the balance of payments deficit was removed; payment liquidity improved; and a surplus was obtained with regard to payments involving convertible currency area countries. Our fixed and guaranteed foreign debts are being promptly discharged and so is the pooling of foreign currency resources for joint requirements at the federal level. Investments have been reduced in real terms, the real share of expenditure in the social product has been brought down and employment has risen by 3.8 percent. All this shows, Milanko Renovica stressed, that in the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina a process has begun of adapting production to the requirements of economic stabilization and greater orientation at domestic raw material supplies, that is to say orientation at relying to a greater extent on our own resources.

Speaking of the internal illiquidity of the economy and the banks, Milanko Renovica said that measures for the financial consolidation of the economy must be supported, that the conversion of a portion of short-term credits to long-term credits must be carried out as soon as possible, specific investment credits from domestic sources must be rescheduled, and material obligations of the economy reduced.

Speaking of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, Milanko Renovica stressed that the theses put out in an attempt to create the impression that self-management is an inefficient system incapable of grappling with the present considerable economic difficulties are without foundation.

The difficulties are a consequence of shortcomings and discrepancies between proclaimed objectives and social practice. In our social practice, adoption of even the most important decisions by ignoring the delegate system and workers in associated labor is very much present. The situation we are in calls for the broadest possible mobilization of all subjective forces and resources. It calls for a high level of socialist awareness and morale, discipline, drive, and self-denial. Where organized socialist forces have stepped up social action, there are no losses in the economy; the climate and the attitude toward work has changed, and use is made of all available possibilities and internal reserves. These examples speak most eloquently of the correctness and beneficial effects of the policy of relying on our own resources.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LEADERS NOMINATED, ELECTED

Andric Nominated CC President

AU271823 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] The Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina has nominated Mato Andric as candidate for president of the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina for a 1-year term of office and expressed support for the election of Zivko Grubor as secretary of the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Renovica To Head Presidency

AU262002 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] At a session of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina today, Milanko Renovica was elected president of the Presidency of this republic for the coming 1-year period.

DOLASEVIC, SELJANI NEW KOSOVO LC LEADERS

LD271911 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1739 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Summary] Pristina, 27 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists ended today's session by electing Svetislav Dolasevic as president of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, and Bajram Seljani as secretary.

Svetislav Dolasevic, born in Prizren in 1926, has held the post of president of the Prizren municipal assembly, member of the secretariat of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, deputy provincial secretary for internal affairs, provincial public prosecutor, and has since April 1982 been a member of the Presidency of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee.

Bajram Seljani was born in 1938 in the village of Drvare in Vucitrn municipality, and after holding top posts in Vucitrn municipality occupied the posts of secretary of the Kosovo Trade Union Countil, president of the Kosovo SAWP provincial conference, and executive secretary and member of the Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee.

MACEDONIAN PRESIDENCY ELECTS NEW LEADER

LD271753 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1536 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Summary] Skopje, 27 Apr (TANJUG) -- At today's session of the Macedonia Socialist Republic Presidency Tome Buklevski was unanimously elected president of the presidency, with a 1-year mandate.

MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY ELECTS PRESIDENT, OFFICERS

LD281709 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1044 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Skopje, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- Delegates to all three chambers of the Macedonian Assembly today elected Kata Lahtova as president of the Assembly with a 1-year mandate. Kata Lahtova is the first woman to be elected to the head of the highest self-managing and legislative body of the republic. She was hitherto vice president of the Assembly and is a prominent sociopolitical worker in Macedonia.

Vanco Bliznakovski, Drita Karahasan-Boskovska, and Meti Krliju were elected vice presidents with a 2-year mandate. The new presidents of the chambers with 2-year mandates were elected at separate sessions. The new president of the sociopolitical chamber is Pavie Georgievski, president of the Chamber of Associated Labor is Ilija Cerepnalkoski, and president of the Chamber of Municipalities is Servet Saliu. The new president of the Constitutional Court of Macedonia is Dr Vladimir Mitkov.

SKOPJE LC COMMITTEE ELECTS PRESIDENT, SECRETARY

AU271706 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Apr 84 p 3

[N.B. report]

[Text] Skopje, 24 Apr -- The annual conference of the city organization of the LC of Skopje has adopted a report on the 1-year work of the city committee of the LC, the Statutory Commission, and the Control Commission, as well as a program of work for next year.

After the conference, at a session of the city committee, Petar Karajanov, chief and responsible editor of the KOMUNIST edition for Macedonia, was elected new president of the City Committee Presidium of the LC of Skopje, while Dusko Apostolski was reelected secretary.

Krste Markovski, president of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Macedonia, participated in the work of the electoral conference.

MARKOVIC AT VETERANS OBSERVANCE IN DRUGOVAC

LD292249 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1019 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Smederevo: Today Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, attended in Drugovac near Smederevo the observance of the 40th anniversary of the heroic resistance of the inhabitants of this village. The commemorative meeting was attended by the surviving men of the Drugovac company and battalion, by the 1941 partisans [those partisans who joined Tito's movement or fought as early as 1941] of the Smederevo municipality of the Danube River Valley region and by delegations from the fraternal local communities in Brezicani near Prijedor and Vranic near Barajevo.

YOUTH PAPER BANNED FOR INSULTING FOREIGN LEADER

AU270825 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] In connection with the ban on the distribution of the latest issue of OMLADINSKE NOVINE, magazine of the Serbian Socialist Youth Federation, the publishing council of this magazine agreed with the view of the editorial board that an editorial error had been made through lack of care and skill. This concerns the publication of an article which insults the prestige of a head of a foreign state. The issue has been banned, although the article, as it is stated in an announcement, was taken from the Slovene youth press.